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DIVISION OF
CORPORATION FINANCE

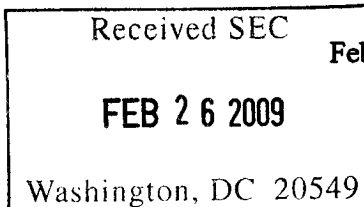
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549-3010



09035318

Amy L. Goodman
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP
1050 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036-5306

Re: Time Warner Inc.
Incoming letter dated December 29, 2008



February 26, 2009

Act: 1934
Section: _____
Rule: 14a-8
Public
Availability: 2-26-09

Dear Ms. Goodman:

This is in response to your letter dated December 29, 2008 concerning the shareholder proposals submitted to Time Warner by Kenneth Steiner, William Steiner, and Mark Filiberto. We also have received a letter on the proponents' behalf dated February 16, 2009. Our response is attached to the enclosed photocopy of your correspondence. By doing this, we avoid having to recite or summarize the facts set forth in the correspondence. Copies of all of the correspondence also will be provided to the proponents.

In connection with this matter, your attention is directed to the enclosure, which sets forth a brief discussion of the Division's informal procedures regarding shareholder proposals.

Sincerely,

Heather L. Maples
Senior Special Counsel

Enclosures

cc: John Chevedden

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

February 26, 2009

Response of the Office of Chief Counsel
Division of Corporation Finance

Re: Time Warner Inc.
Incoming letter dated December 29, 2008

The first proposal relates to cumulative voting. The second proposal relates to special meetings. The third proposal relates to reincorporation.

We are unable to concur in your view that Time Warner may exclude the first proposal under rule 14a-8(b). Accordingly, we do not believe that Time Warner may omit the first proposal from its proxy materials in reliance on rule 14a-8(b).

We are unable to concur in your view that Time Warner may exclude the first proposal under rule 14a-8(c). Accordingly, we do not believe that Time Warner may omit the first proposal from its proxy materials in reliance on rule 14a-8(c).

We are unable to concur in your view that Time Warner may exclude the second proposal under rule 14a-8(b). Accordingly, we do not believe that Time Warner may omit the second proposal from its proxy materials in reliance on rule 14a-8(b).

We are unable to concur in your view that Time Warner may exclude the second proposal under rule 14a-8(c). Accordingly, we do not believe that Time Warner may omit the second proposal from its proxy materials in reliance on rule 14a-8(c).

On February 19, 2009, we issued our response expressing our informal view that Time Warner could exclude the third proposal from its proxy materials in reliance on rules 14a-8(b) and 14a-8(f). Accordingly, we have not found it necessary to address the alternative bases for omission of the third proposal upon which Time Warner relies.

Sincerely,

Carmen Moncada-Terry
Attorney-Adviser

DIVISION OF CORPORATION FINANCE
INFORMAL PROCEDURES REGARDING SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

The Division of Corporation Finance believes that its responsibility with respect to matters arising under Rule 14a-8 [17 CFR 240.14a-8], as with other matters under the proxy rules, is to aid those who must comply with the rule by offering informal advice and suggestions and to determine, initially, whether or not it may be appropriate in a particular matter to recommend enforcement action to the Commission. In connection with a shareholder proposal under Rule 14a-8, the Division's staff considers the information furnished to it by the Company in support of its intention to exclude the proposals from the Company's proxy materials, as well as any information furnished by the proponent or the proponent's representative.

Although Rule 14a-8(k) does not require any communications from shareholders to the Commission's staff, the staff will always consider information concerning alleged violations of the statutes administered by the Commission, including argument as to whether or not activities proposed to be taken would be violative of the statute or rule involved. The receipt by the staff of such information, however, should not be construed as changing the staff's informal procedures and proxy review into a formal or adversary procedure.

It is important to note that the staff's and Commission's no-action responses to Rule 14a-8(j) submissions reflect only informal views. The determinations reached in these no-action letters do not and cannot adjudicate the merits of a company's position with respect to the proposal. Only a court such as a U.S. District Court can decide whether a company is obligated to include shareholder proposals in its proxy materials. Accordingly a discretionary determination not to recommend or take Commission enforcement action, does not preclude a proponent, or any shareholder of a company, from pursuing any rights he or she may have against the company in court, should the management omit the proposal from the company's proxy material.

JOHN CHEVEDDEN

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

February 16, 2009

Office of Chief Counsel
Division of Corporation Finance
Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, NE
Washington, DC 20549

**# 1 Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher and Time Warner Inc. (TWX)
Rule 14a-8 Proposals by William Steiner, Kenneth Steiner and Mark Filiberto**

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This responds to the Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher December 29, 2008 no action request.

Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher sent a February 4, 2009 letter to the Staff on behalf of General Electric Company (GE), referring to direct General Electric negotiations with so-called straw-person proponents (according to Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher), which establishes the Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher straw-person argument used here and elsewhere as corrupt.

General Electric undercut the straw-person argument submitted by Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher on its behalf by negotiating directly with the so-called straw-persons as qualified proponents for an agreement involving their respective rule 14a-8 proposals. At the same time Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher asked the Staff to determine that the proponents were allegedly unqualified straw-persons and unable to negotiate on their own behalf.

Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher was thus in the potential position of obtaining Staff concurrence that the proponents were unqualified straw-people while at the same time their client was acknowledging the proponents as qualified to negotiate directly regarding their respective rule 14a-8 proposals.

This duplicity is important because Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher is the mastermind of a number of additional no action requests claiming straw-persons including the Time Warner no action request.

This is to request that the Staff consider the Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher straw person argument corrupt at Time Warner.

Additionally the following precedents appear relevant to this no action request:

Wyeth (January 30, 2009)

Citigroup Inc. (February 5, 2009)

Sincerely,


John Chevedden

cc:

William Steiner

Kenneth Steiner

Mark Filiberto

Julie Kim <Julie.Kim@timewarner.com>

GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP

LAWYERS

A REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP
INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

1050 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036-5306

(202) 955-8500

www.gibsondunn.com

agoodman@gibsondunn.com

December 29, 2008

Direct Dial
(202) 955-8653

Fax No.
(202) 530-9677

Client No.
C 92415-00001

VIA E-MAIL

Office of Chief Counsel
Division of Corporation Finance
Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, NE
Washington, DC 20549

Re: *Time Warner Inc.; Stockholder Proposals of John Chevedden*
Exchange Act of 1934—Rule 14a-8

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

This letter is to inform you that our client, Time Warner Inc. (the "Company"), intends to omit from its proxy statement and form of proxy for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (collectively, the "2009 Proxy Materials") three stockholder proposals (collectively, the "Proposals") and statements in support thereof submitted by John Chevedden (the "Proponent"). The Proposals described below were transmitted to the Company under the names of the following nominal proponents:

- a proposal titled "Cumulative Voting" purportedly submitted in the name of Kenneth Steiner (the "Cumulative Voting Proposal");
- a proposal titled "Special Shareowner Meetings" purportedly submitted in the name of William Steiner (the "Special Meeting Proposal"); and
- a proposal titled "Reincorporate in a Shareowner-Friendly State" purportedly submitted in the name of Mark Filiberto as general partner of Palm Garden Partners LP (the "North Dakota Reincorporation Proposal").

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Office of Chief Counsel
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Pursuant to Rule 14a-8(j), we have:

- filed this letter with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") no later than eighty (80) calendar days before the Company intends to file its definitive 2009 Proxy Materials with the Commission; and
- concurrently sent copies of this correspondence to the Proponent and the Nominal Proponents (as defined below).

Rule 14a-8(k) and Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14D (Nov. 7, 2008) ("SLB 14D") provide that stockholder proponents are required to send companies a copy of any correspondence that the proponents elect to submit to the Commission or the staff of the Division of Corporation Finance (the "Staff"). Accordingly, we are taking this opportunity to inform the Proponent that if the Proponent elects to submit additional correspondence to the Commission or the Staff with respect to the Proposals, a copy of that correspondence should concurrently be furnished to the undersigned on behalf of the Company pursuant to Rule 14a-8(k) and SLB 14D.

BASES FOR EXCLUSION

We hereby respectfully request that the Staff concur in our view that the Proposals may properly be excluded from the 2009 Proxy Materials pursuant to:

- Rule 14a-8(c) because the Proponent has submitted more than one stockholder proposal for consideration at the Company's 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and, despite receiving notice of the one-proposal limit in Rule 14a-8(c) after submitting the last proposal, has failed to correct this deficiency; and
- Rule 14a-8(b) because Messrs. Kenneth Steiner, William Steiner, and Mark Filiberto (collectively, the "Nominal Proponents") are nominal proponents for John Chevedden, whom the Company believes is not a stockholder of the Company and Mr. Chevedden has not provided proof of ownership.

We also believe that the Special Meeting Proposal and the North Dakota Reincorporation Proposal are excludable for the reasons addressed in separate no-action requests submitted concurrently herewith. Copies of the Proposals and the Proponent's cover letters submitting each Proposal are attached hereto as Exhibit A, and copies of other correspondence with the Proponent regarding the Proposals are attached hereto as Exhibit B. The Company has not received any correspondence relating to the Proposals directly from the Nominal Proponents.

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ANALYSIS

The Proposals May Be Excluded under Rule 14a-8(c) and Rule 14a-8(b) Because Mr. Chevedden, and Not the Nominal Proponents, Submitted the Proposals

The Proposals may be excluded from the 2009 Proxy Materials because the facts and circumstances demonstrate that Mr. Chevedden is, in fact, the proponent of the Proposals and the Nominal Proponents are his alter egos. Thus, the Proposals are excludable pursuant to Rule 14a-8(c), which states that each stockholder may submit no more than one proposal for each stockholder meeting. In this regard, Mr. Chevedden has failed to select which of the three Proposals he wishes to sponsor for consideration at the Company's 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders despite being provided notice of the one-proposal limit in Rule 14a-8(c). The Proposals also may be excluded pursuant to Rule 14a-8(b), which states, "[i]n order to be eligible to submit a proposal, you must have continuously held at least \$2,000 in market value, or 1%, of the company's securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the meeting for at least one year by the date you submit the proposal. You must continue to hold those securities through the date of the meeting."

The history of Rule 14a-8(c) indicates that the Commission was well aware of the potential for abuse of the one-proposal limit, and the Commission indicated on several occasions that it would not tolerate such conduct. Consistent with the history of the Rule, the Staff has on many occasions concurred that multiple proposals could be excluded when facts and circumstances indicate that a single proponent was acting through nominal proponents. Mr. Chevedden is well known in the stockholder proposal community. Although he apparently personally owns stock in a few corporations, through a group of nominal proponents he submitted more than 125 stockholder proposals to more than 85 corporations for annual meetings to be held in 2008 alone.¹ In thus circumventing the one-proposal requirement of Rule 14a-8(c), Mr. Chevedden has a singular distinction; we are unaware of any other proponent who operates in such a manner, or on so widespread a basis, in disregarding the Commission's stockholder proposal rules. In addition, Mr. Chevedden has never demonstrated that he personally owns any of the Company's shares and thus is seeking to interject his proposals into the Company's 2009 Proxy Materials without personally having any stake or investment in the Company, contrary to the objectives and intent of the ownership requirements of Rule 14a-8. Thus, as discussed below, in light of the facts and circumstances surrounding the Proposals and Mr. Chevedden's

¹ Based on data provided by RiskMetrics Group as of December 6, 2008. Moreover, Mr. Chevedden and certain stockholders under whose names he frequently submits proposals (the Proponent, the Rossi Family, the Steiner family and the Gilbert family) accounted for at least 533 out of the 3,476 stockholder proposals submitted between 1997 and 2006. See Michael Viehs and Robin Braun, *Shareholder Activism in the United States—Developments over 1997-2006—What are the Determinants of Voting Outcomes*, August 15, 2008.

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methods, to address Mr. Chevedden's persistent and continuing abuse of Rule 14a-8, we request that the Staff concur in our view that the Company may exclude the Proposals submitted by Mr. Chevedden on behalf of the Nominal Proponents pursuant to Rule 14a-8(c) and Rule 14a-8(b).

A. Abuse of the Commission's Stockholder Proposal Rules

Rule 14a-8(c) provides that "each shareholder may submit no more than one proposal to a company for a particular shareholders' meeting." When the Commission more than 30 years ago first adopted a limit on the number of proposals that a stockholder would be permitted to submit under Rule 14a-8, it stated that it was acting in response to the concern that some "proponents . . . [exceed] the bounds of reasonableness . . . by submitting excessive numbers of proposals." Exchange Act Release No. 12999 (November 22, 1976). It further stated that "[s]uch practices are inappropriate under Rule 14a-8 not only because they constitute an unreasonable exercise of the right to submit proposals at the expense of other shareholders but also because they tend to obscure other material matters in the proxy statements of issuers, thereby reducing the effectiveness of such documents" *Id.* Thus, the Commission adopted a two-proposal limitation (subsequently amended to be a one-proposal limitation) but warned of the "possibility that some proponents may attempt to evade the [Rule's] limitations through various maneuvers" *Id.* The Commission went on to warn that "such tactics" could result in the granting of no-action requests permitting exclusion of the multiple proposals.

In 1982, when it proposed amendments to the Rule to reduce the proposal limit from two proposals to one proposal, the Commission stated:

These changes, both in the rule and the interpretations thereunder, reflect in large part, criticisms of the current rule that have increased with the pressure placed upon the existing mechanism by the large number of proposals submitted each year and the increasing complexity of the issues involved in those proposals, as well as the susceptibility of certain provisions of the rule and the staff's interpretations thereunder to abuse by a few proponents and issuers. Exchange Act Release No. 19135 (October 14, 1982).

Subsequently, in adopting the one-proposal limitation, it stated, "The Commission believes that this change is one way to reduce issuer costs and to improve the readability of proxy statements without substantially limiting the ability of proponents to bring important issues to the shareholder body at large." Exchange Act Release No. 20091 (August 16, 1983).

The Commission also has emphasized that Rule 14a-8 should not be used "to achieve personal ends which are not necessarily in the common interest of the issuer's security holders generally." Exchange Act Release No. 4385 (November 5, 1948). As a result, when the Commission amended the Rule in 1983 to require a minimum investment and a minimum holding period, the Commission explicitly acknowledged the potential for abuse in the stockholder proposal process:

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A majority of the commentators specifically addressing this issue supported the concept of a minimum investment and/or holding period as a condition to eligibility under Rule 14a-8. Many of these commentators expressed the view that abuse of a security holder proposal rule could be curtailed by requiring shareholders who put the company and other shareholders to the expense of including a proposal in a proxy statement to have some measured stake or investment in the corporation. The Commission believes that there is merit to those views and is adopting the eligibility requirement as proposed. Exchange Act Release No. 20091 (August 16, 1983).

The potential for abuse that the Commission was concerned about, as reflected in the Commission releases quoted above, has in fact been realized by Mr. Chevedden's pattern over recent years of annually submitting multiple stockholder proposals to the Company, ostensibly as the representative for the Nominal Proponents or, at times, other Company stockholders. However, as discussed below, Mr. Chevedden is the architect and author of the Proposals and has no "stake or investment" in the Company. Moreover, the facts and circumstances regarding the Proposals indicate that he, and not the Nominal Proponents, is the proponent of the Proposals.

B. Legal Standards for Concluding that the Nominal Proponents Are the Proponent's Alter Egos

The Staff has interpreted Rule 14a-8(c) (and its predecessor) to permit exclusion of multiple proposals when the facts and circumstances show that nominal proponents "are acting on behalf of, under the control of, or as the alter ego of" the stockholder proponent. *BankAmerica Corp.* (avail. Feb. 8, 1996); *see also Weyerhaeuser Co.* (avail. Dec. 20, 1995); *First Union Real Estate (Winthrop)* (avail. Dec. 20, 1995); *Stone & Webster Inc.* (avail. Mar. 3, 1995); *Banc One Corp.* (avail. Feb. 2, 1993). In this regard, the Staff (echoing the Commission's statement) has on several occasions noted, "the one proposal limitation applies in those instances where a person (or entity) attempts to avoid the one proposal limitation through maneuvers, such as having persons they control submit a proposal." *See American Power Conversion Corp.* (avail. Mar. 27, 1996); *Consolidated Freightways, Inc. (Recon.)* (avail. Feb. 23, 1994). Thus, in *First Union Real Estate (Winthrop)*, the Staff concurred with the exclusion of three proposals, stating that "the nominal proponents are acting on behalf of, under the control of, or alter ego of a collective group headed by [the trustee]."

The Staff's application of the "control" standard is well founded in principles of agency. As set forth in the Restatement of Agency:

The relation of agency is created as the result of conduct by two parties manifesting that one of them is willing for the other to act for him subject to his control, and that the other consents so to act. The principal must in some manner indicate that the agent is to act for him, and the agent must act or agree to act on the principal's behalf and subject to his control. Agency is a legal concept which depends upon the existence of required factual elements: the manifestation by the

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principal that the agent shall act for him, the agent's acceptance of the undertaking and the understanding of the parties that the principal is to be in control of the undertaking. Restatement (Second) of Agency § 1 (1958).

The Staff has concurred that the "alter ego" and "control" standards are satisfied where the facts and circumstances indicate that a single proponent is effectively the driving force behind the relevant stockholder proposals or that the proponents are acting as a group. As discussed below, the Nominal Proponents have granted to Mr. Chevedden complete control over the stockholder proposal process, and the Nominal Proponents' conduct indicates that they act as his agent by agreeing to let their shares serve as the basis for him to submit the Proposals. Likewise, Mr. Chevedden so dominates all aspects of the Nominal Proponents' submission of the Proposals that they are his alter egos.

C. Staff Precedent Supports that the Nominal Proponents Are the Proponent's Alter Egos

The Staff on numerous instances has concurred that the one-proposal limitation under Rule 14a-8(c) applies when multiple proposals were submitted under the name of nominal proponents serving as the alter egos or under the control of a single proponent and the actual proponent explicitly conceded that it controlled the nominal proponents' proposals.² Likewise, the Staff repeatedly has permitted the exclusion of stockholder proposals in cases where a stockholder who is unfamiliar with Rule 14a-8's one-proposal limit has submitted multiple proposals and, upon being informed of the one-proposal rule, has had family members, friends or other associates submit the same or similar proposals.³

² See *Banc One Corp.* (avail. Feb. 2, 1993) (proposals submitted by proponent and two nominal proponents but the proponent stated in a letter to the company that he had recruited and "arranged for other qualified shareholders to serve as proponents of three shareholder proposals which we intend to lay before the 1993 Annual Meeting."); *Occidental Petroleum* (avail. Mar. 22, 1983) (permitting exclusion under the predecessor to Rule 14a-8(c) where the proponent admitted to the company's counsel that he had written all of the proposals and solicited nominal proponents).

³ See, e.g., *General Electric Co.* (avail. Jan. 10, 2008) (concurring with the omission of two proposals initially submitted by one proponent and, following notice of the one-proposal rule, resubmitted by the proponent's two daughters, where (on behalf of the two stockholders) the initial proponent handled all of the correspondence with the company and the Staff regarding the proposals and the initial and resubmitted proposals and supporting statements were identical in substance and format); *Staten Island Bancorp, Inc.* (avail. Feb. 27, 2002) (concurring in the exclusion under Rule 14a-8(c) of five stockholder proposals, all of which were initially submitted by one proponent, and when notified of the one-proposal rule, the

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However, even in the absence of an explicit acknowledgment that stockholders are serving as nominal proponents or acting as a group, Staff precedent indicates that a company may use circumstantial evidence to satisfy its burden of demonstrating that nominal proponents are the alter ego of a single proponent. For example:

- In *Albertson's* (avail. Mar. 11, 1994), the Staff concurred with the exclusion under the predecessor to Rule 14a-8(c) of two of three stockholder proposals submitted by three individuals associated with the Albertson's Shareholder's Committee ("ASC"). All three proponents had previously represented themselves to Albertson's as ASC co-chairs and were active in a labor union representing Albertson's employees. The labor union had publicly declared its intention to use the stockholder proposal process as a pressure point in labor negotiations. Moreover, the three proposals included identical cover letters and two contained similar supporting statements. The Staff concurred with the exclusion of the two proposals in which the proponents identified themselves as affiliated with ASC; the third proposal contained no such reference and was not excludable.
- In *BankAmerica* (avail. Feb. 8, 1996), the Staff concurred with the exclusion of multiple proposals under the predecessor to Rule 14a-8(c) after finding that the individuals who submitted the stockholder proposals were acting on behalf of, under the control of, or as the alter egos of Aviad Visoly. Specifically, Mr. Visoly was the president of a corporation that submitted one proposal and the custodian of shares held by another. Moreover, a group of which Mr. Visoly was president endorsed the proposals, the proposals were formatted in a similar manner, and the proponents acted together in connection with a proposal submitted the prior year.
- In *TPI Enterprises, Inc.* (avail. July 15, 1987) the Staff concurred with the exclusion of multiple stockholder proposals under the predecessor to Rule 14a-8(c) where (1) a law firm delivered all of the proposals on the same day, (2) the individual coordinating the proposals communicated directly with the company regarding the proposals, (3) the content of the documents accompanying the proposals were identical, including the same typographical error in two proposals, (4) the subject matter of the proposals were similar to subjects at issue in a lawsuit previously brought by the coordinating stockholder, and (5) the coordinating stockholder and the nominal proponents were linked through business and family relationships.
- In *Peregrine Pharmaceuticals Inc.* (avail. July 28, 2006), the Staff concurred that the company could exclude two proposals received from a father and son, where the father served as custodian of the son's shares and the multiple proposals were all

[Footnote continued from previous page]

proponent, a daughter, close friends and neighbors resubmitted similar and in some cases identical proposals).

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dated the same, e-mailed on the same date, contained identical addresses, were formatted the same, and were accompanied by identical transmittal letters.

- In *Occidental Petroleum* (avail. Mar. 22, 1983), the Staff concurred with exclusion under the predecessor to Rule 14a-8(c) of six proposals that had been presented at the prior year's annual meeting where, following the annual meeting, the proponent admitted to the Company's assistant general counsel that he had written all of the proposals and solicited nominal proponents.
- In *First Union Real Estate (Winthrop)* (avail. Dec. 20, 1995), the Staff concurred with the exclusion under the predecessor to Rule 14a-8(c) of three proposals submitted by one individual on behalf of a group of trusts where the trustee, after being informed of the one-proposal rule, resubmitted the proposals, allocating one to each trust, but the trustee signed each cover letter submitting the proposals in his capacity as fiduciary. The Staff concurred that under the facts, "the nominal proponents are acting on behalf of, under the control of, or alter ego of a collective group headed by [the trustee]."

D. The Facts and Circumstances Indicate that Mr. Chevedden, Not the Nominal Proponents, Is the Proponent of the Proposals

The facts and circumstances surrounding the Proposals, the Nominal Proponents and Mr. Chevedden demonstrate that Mr. Chevedden employs the same tactics to attempt to evade Rule 14a-8's requirements that have been present in other precedent where multiple proposals have been excluded under Rule 14a-8(c). In fact, numerous facts indicate that Mr. Chevedden performed (and continues to perform) all or substantially all of the work submitting and supporting the Proposals, and thus so dominates and controls the process that it is clear the Nominal Proponents serve as his alter egos.

- Some of the strongest indications of Mr. Chevedden's status as the Proponent arise from his role in the submission of the Proposals. Each of the Proposals was in fact "submitted" by Mr. Chevedden: each of the Proposals was faxed from Mr. Chevedden's personal fax number and/or e-mailed from Mr. Chevedden's personal e-mail address, both of which correspond to Mr. Chevedden's contact information provided in the text of each cover letter. The Company's proxy statement states that stockholder proposals are to be sent to the Company, and the Nominal Proponents have not communicated with the Company at all with regard to the Proposals other than through Mr. Chevedden.⁴

⁴ This process contrasts with and is clearly distinguishable from the more typical situation (frequently seen with labor unions and religious organizations that are stockholders) where a proponent directly submits a proposal to the company on its own letterhead and arranges for

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- Mr. Chevedden, exclusively, has responded to requests from the Company for proof of stock ownership by the Nominal Proponents. Notably, he responded to the Company's requests for ownership information from Messrs. Kenneth Steiner and William Steiner with letters signed by Mr. Filiberto, another Nominal Proponent, as broker. This is further evidence that Mr. Chevedden is coordinating all correspondence with respect to proposals received by the Company as it seems that Messrs. Kenneth Steiner and William Steiner were not involved at all in the submission of their respective proofs of ownership.
- Significantly, each of the cover letters is generic and refers only to "[t]his Rule 14a-8 proposal." See Exhibit A. Thus, there is no evidence that the Nominal Proponents are even aware of the subject matter of the Proposals that Mr. Chevedden has submitted under their names!
- But for the dates and the Nominal Proponents' names and addresses, each of the cover letters signed by the Nominal Proponents is identical. See Exhibit A. Each of the cover letters to the Company states, "This Rule 14a-8 proposal is respectfully submitted in support of the long-term performance of our company," but, as noted above, does not identify the subject matter of the proposal. Each letter also states, "This is the proxy for John Chevedden and/or his designee to act on my behalf regarding this Rule 14a-8 proposal for the forthcoming shareholder meeting before, during and after the forthcoming shareholder meeting." These cover letters add, "[p]lease direct all future communications to John Chevedden," and they provide Mr. Chevedden's phone number and e-mail address.
- Mr. Chevedden similarly does not appear to communicate with Nominal Proponents when submitting modified proposals. When Mr. Chevedden submitted a modified version of the North Dakota Reincorporation Proposal, the handwritten words "modified December 3, 2008" were written onto the same original cover letter that Mr. Filiberto had signed, dated November 7th. See Exhibit A. This further illustrates the fact that Mr. Chevedden acts without any instruction from or involvement by the Nominal Proponents.
- The Proposals abound with other similarities: each bears the same proposal number followed by the proposal ("3 – [Title of Proposal]") with each in the same format (centered and bolded); two of the proposals contain a section entitled "Statement of [Nominal Proponent's Name]," also in the same format (centered and bolded); the two "Statement of [Nominal Proponent's Name]" sections conclude with the exact same language, "Please encourage our board to respond positively to this proposal";

[Footnote continued from previous page]

providing proof of ownership, but appoints another person to act on its behalf in coordinating any discussions with respect to the subject matter of the proposal.

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and two of the Proposals conclude with the proposal name followed by the phrase "Yes on 3" followed by an underscore, in the exact same format (centered and bolded). Significantly, each Proposal includes the same "Notes" section, which furnishes instructions for publication of the proposal, quotes Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14B, and cites the Sun Microsystems, Inc., no-action letter dated July 21, 2005. See Exhibit A.

- Following his submission of the Proposals, Mr. Chevedden has handled all aspects of navigating the Proposals through the stockholder proposal process. Each of the cover letters indicated that Mr. Chevedden controls all aspects of the process, expressly appointing Mr. Chevedden and/or his designee as the Nominal Proponent's proxy "to act on my behalf regarding this Rule 14a-8 proposal . . . before, during and after the forthcoming shareholder meeting" and directing that "all future correspondence" be directed to Mr. Chevedden. Further demonstrating his control over the process, Mr. Chevedden has handled all aspects of responding to correspondence from the Company regarding the Proposals. See Exhibit B.

The foregoing facts are similar to many of the facts that existed in the precedents cited above. As with *TPI Enterprises*, the same person has delivered all of the Proposals to the Company, and that individual has been the only person to communicate directly with the Company regarding the Proposals, the content of the documents accompanying the Proposals is identical, and (as discussed below) the subject matters of the Proposals are similar to subjects that the Proponent is advocating at other companies through the same and other nominal proponents. As with *Peregrine Pharmaceuticals* and *General Electric*, Mr. Chevedden is handling all correspondence and all work in connection with submitting the Proposals. In addition, as with the case in the *Occidental Petroleum* letter cited above, a published report indicates that the Proponent drafts the Proposals he submits on behalf of nominal proponents.⁵

While we acknowledge that the facts recited above are not on all fours with any existing precedent, the facts set forth in the precedent are only illustrative of the elements for demonstrating control of the nominal proponents in the proposal process. Given that Mr. Chevedden is familiar enough with Rule 14a-8 to comply with its requirements, the facts that are present here go beyond those cited in existing precedent in demonstrating the extent to which Mr. Chevedden controls the Proposals and thus demonstrates that he is the true proponent of the Proposals. For example:

⁵ Phyllis Plitch, *GE Trying To Nix Holder Proposal To Split Chmn, CEO Jobs*, DOW JONES NEWS SERVICE, January 13, 2003. ("...[the nominal proponent's] ally John Chevedden – who drafted the proposal – sent the SEC a point-by-point rebuttal, calling GE's actions to 'suppress' the proposal 'aggressive and contrived.'").

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- Mr. Chevedden, not the nominal proponents, traditionally handles all of the correspondence with the Staff regarding proposals submitted by nominal proponents to the Company. For the Company's annual meetings held in 2005 through 2008, Mr. Chevedden has coordinated and submitted to the Company nine stockholder proposals on behalf of nominal proponents. In addition, in communications with the Staff he also has sometimes used the first person to argue points regarding these proposals, further demonstrating that he is acting as the principal in pursuing these proposals.
- Mr. Chevedden appears to treat the Nominal Proponents as interchangeable:
 - For the 2008 annual meeting, Mr. Chevedden submitted the Cumulative Voting Proposal to the Company under the name of Mr. Filiberto, as the general partner of The Great Neck Capital Appreciation LTD Partnership, as nominal proponent. This year he submitted a similar version of the Cumulative Voting Proposal under the name of Mr. Kenneth Steiner.
 - Similarly, Mr. Chevedden submitted a Special Meeting Proposal for the 2007 and 2008 annual meetings under the name of Mr. Kenneth Steiner, whereas this year Mr. William Steiner served as nominal proponent for the Special Meeting Proposal.
 - For the 2005 annual meeting, Mr. Chevedden submitted the Simple Majority Voting Proposal to the Company under the name of Mr. Edward Olson. For the 2006, 2007 and 2008 annual meetings, he submitted this proposal using Mr. William Steiner as nominal proponent.
- Additionally, based on information provided by RiskMetrics Group and our review of other companies' no-action requests to the Staff and proxy statements, identical or substantially similar versions of the Proposals have been or are being submitted to other companies by other nominal proponents, in each case with Mr. Chevedden being the common denominator among the proposals:
 - The Company received the Cumulative Voting Proposal from Mr. Chevedden last year and again this year. Notably, for the annual meetings held between 2005 and 2008, at least 40 other Cumulative Voting Proposals that were identical or substantially similar in language and format to the Cumulative Voting Proposal were submitted to other companies either by Mr. Chevedden in his own name or in the name of an individual who named Mr. Chevedden as proxy.
 - The Company received similar Special Meeting Proposals for its 2007 and 2008 annual meetings and again this year. For the annual meetings held in 2007 and 2008, 58 similar Special Meeting Proposals were submitted by Mr. Chevedden and nominal proponents for whom he typically serves as

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proxy. In addition, Mr. Chevedden and nominal proponents have submitted Special Meeting Proposals to at least 28 other companies for annual meetings to be held in 2009.

- The Company received the North Dakota Reincorporation Proposal this year for the first time. Notably, Mr. Chevedden's original submission of the North Dakota Reincorporation Proposal to the Company refers to "Home Depot" instead of the Company. See Exhibit A. In addition, so far this year, Mr. Chevedden and nominal proponents have submitted the North Dakota Reincorporation Proposal to at least eleven other companies.
- Mr. Chevedden commonly takes credit for proposals submitted by his nominal proponents. For example, in the Icahn Report, Mr. Icahn reports, "Long-time shareholder activist John Chevedden, for instance, said he has filed relocation proposals to be included on proxy statements at 15 public companies."⁶ In early 2006, Mr. Chevedden "said he chose forest-products producer Weyerhaeuser [to receive a stockholder proposal on supermajority voting] because of its failure to act on years of majority votes to declassify its board."⁷ According to data from RiskMetrics Group, in 2006, Weyerhaeuser did not receive a stockholder proposal from Mr. Chevedden but did receive a proposal on supermajority voting from Nick Rossi, who appointed Mr. Chevedden as his proxy. Substantially similar stockholder proposals were submitted to other companies that same year by Mr. Chevedden (five proposals) and numerous other individuals who typically appoint Mr. Chevedden as their proxy (Ray Chevedden, three proposals; members of the Rossi family, 14 proposals; and William Steiner, five proposals).
- Mr. Chevedden is widely recognized in the press as being the principal behind the multiple proposals he submits through nominal proponents. See Julie Johnsson, *Discontent in air on execs' pay at Boeing*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, May 1, 2007, at 4 ("Obviously, we have very high CEO pay here," said John Chevedden, a shareholder activist who introduced the two pay measures. He vowed to press the measures again next year.") (*emphasis added*); Craig D. Rose, *Sempre reformers get their point across*, SAN DIEGO UNION TRIBUNE, May 5, 2004, at C1 ("The measures were presented by John Chevedden, a long-time corporate governance activist from Redondo Beach.") (*emphasis added*); Richard Gibson, *Maytag CEO puts himself on line in proxy issues battle*, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STATE & LOCAL WIRE, April 4, 2002, at C2 ("Last year, three measures the company opposed won approval

⁶ Carl Icahn, *More Rights for Shareholders in North Dakota*, THE ICAHN REPORT, December 17, 2008, www.theicahnreport.com.

⁷ Subodh Mishra, *2006 U.S. proxy season preview*, GOVERNANCE WEEKLY, February 17, 2006.

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from a majority of holders in proxy voting The dissident proposals were submitted by a shareholder identified as John Chevedden, the owner of 207 shares of Maytag.”) (*emphasis added*).

While none of the Nominal Proponents have acknowledged expressly that they serve as Mr. Chevedden’s alter ego in the stockholder proposal process, Mr. Chevedden’s complete control of the process reduces the possibility of such an acknowledgment. We nevertheless believe that the facts and circumstances described above clearly indicate that the Nominal Proponents are alter egos for Mr. Chevedden and that he is the controlling force behind the Proposals.

E. The Company Notified the Proponent of the One-Proposal Limit in Rule 14-8(c), but the Proponent Failed To Correct this Deficiency

The Company received the Proposals from the Proponent as follows:

- the Proponent submitted the Cumulative Voting Proposal to the Company on November 4, 2008 via his personal fax number and personal e-mail address;
- the Proponent submitted the Special Meeting Proposal to the Company on November 5, 2008 via his personal fax number and personal e-mail address;
- the Proponent submitted the North Dakota Reincorporation Proposal to the Company on November 27, 2008 via his personal fax number and personal e-mail address; and
- the Proponent submitted a modified version of the North Dakota Reincorporation Proposal to the Company on December 3, 2008 via his personal e-mail address.

After receiving the North Dakota Reincorporation Proposal on November 27, 2008, the Company sent the Proponent a deficiency notice (the “Deficiency Notice”) by UPS on December 9, 2008. See Exhibit C. UPS records confirm delivery of the Deficiency Notice at 9:48 a.m. on December 10, 2008. See Exhibit D. The Deficiency Notice notified the Proponent of the requirements of Rule 14a-8 and how the Proponent could cure the deficiency, specifically that a stockholder may submit no more than one proposal to a company for a particular stockholder meeting. The Deficiency Notice asked the Proponent to notify the Company as to which of the Proposals he wished to withdraw.

On December 13, 2008, the Proponent sent an e-mail to the Company responding to the Deficiency Notice. The e-mail stated only that “each company shareholder who signed a Rule 14a-8 proposal submittal letter submitted one proposal each.” See Exhibit E. The Proponent did not provide any indication that he intended to withdraw any of the Proposals, and as of the date of this letter, the Proponent has not notified the Company as to which of the Proposals he wishes to appear in the 2009 Proxy Materials. Thus, the Proponent has failed to cure the deficiency, and all of the Proposals may be excluded.

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F. The Staff also Has Concurred that the Alter Ego and Control Standards Apply under Rule 14a-8(b)

The Staff previously has concurred that the alter ego analysis discussed above applied to Mr. Chevedden's attempts to use a nominal proponent to satisfy the ownership requirements in Rule 14a-8(b). For example, in *TRW Inc.* (avail. Jan. 24, 2001), the Staff concurred in the exclusion of a stockholder proposal submitted by a nominal proponent on behalf of Mr. Chevedden, where Mr. Chevedden did not personally own any of the company's stock. There, according to the Staff, the facts demonstrated that (1) the nominal proponent "became acquainted with Mr. Chevedden, and subsequently sponsored the proposal, after responding to Mr. Chevedden's inquiry on the internet for TRW stockholders willing to sponsor a shareholder resolution"; (2) the nominal proponent "indicated that Mr. Chevedden drafted the proposal"; and (3) the nominal proponent "indicated that he is acting to support Mr. Chevedden and the efforts of Mr. Chevedden." Similarly, in *PG&E Corp.* (avail. Mar. 1, 2002), the Staff concurred with the exclusion of a stockholder proposal submitted by Mr. Chevedden and co-sponsored by several nominal proponents, where Mr. Chevedden did not personally satisfy the stock ownership requirements. In that case, the nominal proponents stated that they did not know each other, one proponent indicated that Mr. Chevedden submitted the proposal without contacting him and the other said that Mr. Chevedden was "handling the matter." The Staff concurred with exclusion under Rule 14a-8(b), stating that Mr. Chevedden was "not eligible to submit a proposal" to the company.

Further, the Deficiency Notice provided notice to the Proponent of his failure to meet the ownership requirements of Rule 14a-8(b). See Exhibit C. In addition, the Company attached to the Deficiency Notice a copy of Rule 14a-8. The Deficiency Notice stated, "to date, we have not received proof that [the Proponent] ha[s] satisfied [Rule 14a-8's] ownership requirements" and further stated:

To remedy this defect, [the Proponent] must submit sufficient proof of [his] ownership of the requisite number of Company shares. As explained in Rule 14a-8(b), sufficient proof may be in the form of:

- a written statement from the "record" holder of [the Proponent's] shares (usually a broker or a bank) verifying that, as of the date the proposal was submitted, [the Proponent] continuously held the requisite number of Company shares for at least one year; or
- if [the Proponent] ha[s] filed with the SEC a Schedule 13D, Schedule 13G, Form 3, Form 4 or Form 5, or amendments to those documents or updated forms, . . . a copy of the schedule and/or form . . . and [the Proponent's] written statement that [he] continuously held the requisite number of Company shares for the one-year period.

Despite the Deficiency Notice, the Proponent has failed to provide the Company with satisfactory evidence of the requisite ownership of Company stock as of the date the Proposal

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was submitted. Accordingly, we ask that the Staff concur that the Company may exclude the Proposals under Rule 14a-8(b).

G. For These Reasons, the Staff Should Determine that Mr. Chevedden Is the Proponent of the Proposals and Concur with Their Exclusion Pursuant to Rule 14a-8(c) and Rule 14a-8(b)

The facts and circumstances surrounding the Proposals, the Nominal Proponents and Mr. Chevedden make clear that Mr. Chevedden is attempting to circumvent the one-proposal limit in Rule 14a-8(c) and the ownership requirements in Rule 14a-8(b). Specifically, Mr. Chevedden's performance of the work submitting and supporting the Proposals, the language and formatting similarities among the Proposals, and the fungible nature of stockholder proposals for which he is appointed proxy are compelling evidence demonstrating that the Nominal Proponents are "under the control of, or [function] as the alter ego of" Mr. Chevedden.

The need to examine specific facts and circumstances in applying the alter ego and control tests under Rule 14a-8(c) and Rule 14a-8(b) is especially important, as applying a narrow interpretation that effectively limits the application of the rules to only a few scenarios would provide stockholders interested in evading Rule 14a-8's limitations with a roadmap on how to do so and would not further the Commission's intent to address abusive situations.⁸ Although some of the circumstances that were present in precedent cited above are not present here, the cumulative evidence of the Proponent's activities with respect to the Proposals and with respect to proposals submitted to the Company, and to many other companies in the past, present a compelling case for application of Rule 14a-8(c) and Rule 14a-8(b). Thus, based on the language set forth by the Commission in Exchange Act Release No. 12999, specifically that "such tactics" and "maneuvers" could result in the granting of no-action relief concerning the omission of the proposals at issue, and on the no-action letter precedent cited above, and in order to prevent the Commission's rules from being circumvented or rendered a nullity, we believe that all of the Proposals are excludable in reliance on Rule 14a-8(c) and Rule 14a-8(b).

CONCLUSION

Based upon the foregoing analysis, we respectfully request that the Staff concur that it will take no action if the Company excludes the Proposals from its 2009 Proxy Materials. We would be happy to provide you with any additional information and answer any questions that you may have regarding this subject.

⁸ Thus, the operation of Rule 14a-8(b) and Rule 14a-8(c) does not chill the ability of stockholders generally to appoint representatives to engage in discussions with companies regarding their proposals and to co-sponsor proposals with other stockholders, as each of these situations are clearly distinguishable from the facts present here.

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If we can be of any further assistance in this matter, please do not hesitate to call me at (202) 955-8653 or Julie Y. Kim, the Company's Counsel, at (212) 484-8142.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Amy', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Amy L. Goodman

ALG/eai
Enclosures

cc: Julie Y. Kim, Time Warner Inc.
John Chevedden
Kenneth Steiner
William Steiner
Mark Filiberto, Palm Garden Partners LP

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EXHIBIT A

Kenneth Steiner

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

Mr. Richard D. Parsons
Time Warner Inc. (TWX)
1 Time Warner Center
New York NY 10019
Phone: 212 484-8000

Rule 14a-8 Proposal

Dear Mr. Parsons,

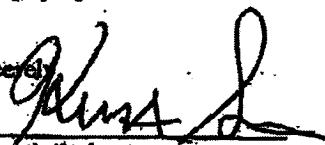
This Rule 14a-8 proposal is respectfully submitted in support of the long-term performance of our company. This proposal is for the next annual shareholder meeting. Rule 14a-8 requirements are intended to be met including the continuous ownership of the required stock value until after the date of the respective shareholder meeting and the presentation of this proposal at the annual meeting. This submitted format, with the shareholder-supplied emphasis, is intended to be used for definitive proxy publication. This is the proxy for John Chevedden and/or his designee to act on my behalf regarding this Rule 14a-8 proposal for the forthcoming shareholder meeting before, during and after the forthcoming shareholder meeting. Please direct all future communications to John Chevedden & OMB Memorandum M-07-16***

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

to facilitate prompt communications and in order that it will be verifiable that communications have been sent.

Your consideration and the consideration of the Board of Directors is appreciated in support of the long-term performance of our company. Please acknowledge receipt of this proposal promptly by email.

Sincerely,


Kenneth Steiner

Date

10/9/08

cc: Paul F. Washington <Paul.Washington@TimeWarner.com>
Paul F. Washington
Corporate Secretary
PH: 212-484-6753
FX: 212-484-7174
Janet Silverman <Janet.Silverman@timewarner.com>
Assistant General Counsel
T: 212-484-7961
F: 212-202-4124
F: 212-484-7278

[TWX: Rule 14a-8 Proposal, November 4, 2008]

3 - Cumulative Voting

RESOLVED: Cumulative Voting. Shareholders recommend that our Board take the steps necessary to adopt cumulative voting. Cumulative voting means that each shareholder may cast as many votes as equal to number of shares held, multiplied by the number of directors to be elected. A shareholder may cast all such cumulated votes for a single candidate or split votes between multiple candidates. Under cumulative voting shareholders can withhold votes from certain poor-performing nominees in order to cast multiple votes for others.

Statement of Kenneth Striner

Cumulative voting won 54%-support at Aetna and greater than 51%-support at Alaska Air in 2005 and in 2008. It also received greater than 53%-support at General Motors (GM) in 2006 and in 2008. The Council of Institutional Investors www.cii.org recommended adoption of this proposal topic. CalPERS also recommend a yes-vote for proposals on this topic. Nonetheless our directors made sure that we could not vote on this established topic of cumulative voting at our 2008 annual meeting.

Cumulative voting allows a significant group of shareholders to elect a director of its choice - safeguarding minority shareholder interests and bringing independent perspectives to Board decisions. Cumulative voting also encourages management to maximize shareholder value by making it easier for a would-be acquirer to gain board representation. It is not necessarily intended that a would-be acquirer materialize, however that very possibility represents a powerful incentive for improved management of our company.

The merits of this Cumulative Voting proposal should also be considered in the context of the need for improvements in our company's corporate governance and in individual director performance. For instance in 2008 the following governance and performance issues were identified:

- The Corporate Library (TCL) www.thecorporatelibrary.com/ an independent investment research firm rated our company:
 - "D" in Overall Board Effectiveness.
 - "Very High Concern" in executive pay with \$19 million for Jeffrey Bewkes and \$18 million for Richard Parsons.
 - "High Governance Risk Assessment."
 - We had no shareholder right to:
 - Cumulative voting.
 - Act by written consent.
 - An independent Chairman.
 - We had two inside directors and one inside-related director - Independence concerns.
 - Two directors served on 4 boards each - Over-commitment concern:
 - Michael Miles
 - Stephen Bollenbach
 - Time Warner was featured in the "Pay For Failure" report by Paul Hodgson of The Corporate Library. Hodgson noted that our CEO Richard Parsons received \$25 million over two years while shareholders experienced a 5-year return of minus-31%.
- The above concerns shows there is need for improvement. Please encourage our board to respond positively to this proposal:

Cumulative Voting
Yes on 3

Notes:**Kenneth Steiner,**

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

sponsored this proposal.

The above format is requested for publication without re-editing, re-formatting or elimination of text, including beginning and concluding text, unless prior agreement is reached. It is respectfully requested that this proposal be proofread before it is published in the definitive proxy to ensure that the integrity of the submitted format is replicated in the proxy materials. Please advise if there is any typographical question.

Please note that the title of the proposal is part of the argument in favor of the proposal. In the interest of clarity and to avoid confusion the title of this and each other ballot item is requested to be consistent throughout all the proxy materials.

The company is requested to assign a proposal number (represented by "3" above) based on the chronological order in which proposals are submitted. The requested designation of "3" or higher number allows for ratification of auditors to be item 2.

This proposal is believed to conform with Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14B (CF), September 15, 2004 including:

Accordingly, going forward, we believe that it would not be appropriate for companies to exclude supporting statement language and/or an entire proposal in reliance on rule 14a-8(i)(3) in the following circumstances:

- the company objects to factual assertions because they are not supported;
- the company objects to factual assertions that, while not materially false or misleading, may be disputed or countered;
- the company objects to factual assertions because those assertions may be interpreted by shareholders in a manner that is unfavorable to the company, its directors, or its officers; and/or
- the company objects to statements because they represent the opinion of the shareholder proponent or a referenced source, but the statements are not identified specifically as such.

See also: Sun Microsystems, Inc. (July 21, 2005).

Stock will be held until after the annual meeting and the proposal will be presented at the annual meeting. Please acknowledge this proposal promptly by email.

William Steiner

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

Mr. Richard D. Parsons
Time Warner Inc. (TWX)
1 Time Warner Center
New York NY 10019
Phone: 212 484-8000

Rule 14a-8 Proposal

Dear Mr. Parsons,

This Rule 14a-8 proposal is respectfully submitted in support of the long-term performance of our company. This proposal is for the next annual shareholder meeting. Rule 14a-8 requirements are intended to be met including the continuous ownership of the required stock value until after the date of the respective shareholder meeting and the presentation of this proposal at the annual meeting. This submitted format, with the shareholder-supplied emphasis, is intended to be used for definitive proxy publication. This is the proxy for John Chevedden and/or his designee to act on my behalf regarding this Rule 14a-8 proposal for the forthcoming shareholder meeting before, during and after the forthcoming shareholder meeting. Please direct all future communications to John Chevedden.

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

to facilitate prompt communications and in order that it will be verifiable that communications have been sent.

Your consideration and the consideration of the Board of Directors is appreciated in support of the long-term performance of our company. Please acknowledge receipt of this proposal promptly by email.

Sincerely,


William Steiner


Date

cc: Paul F. Washington <Paul.Washington@TimeWarner.com>
Corporate Secretary
PH: 212-484-6753
FX: 212-484-7174
Janet Silverman <Janet.Silverman@timewarner.com>
Assistant General Counsel

[TWX: Rule 14a-8 Proposal, November 5, 2008]

3 – Special Shareowner Meetings

RESOLVED. Shareowners ask our board to take the steps necessary to amend our bylaws and each appropriate governing document to give holders of 10% of our outstanding common stock (or the lowest percentage allowed by law above 10%) the power to call special shareowner meetings. This includes that such bylaw and/or charter text will not have any exception or exclusion conditions (to the fullest extent permitted by state law) that apply only to shareowners but not to management and/or the board.

Statement of William Steiner

Special meetings allow shareowners to vote on important matters, such as electing new directors, that can arise between annual meetings. If an attainable percentage of shareowners cannot call special meetings, management may become insulated and investor returns may suffer.

This proposal topic won impressive support at the following companies (based on 2008 yes and no votes):

Occidental Petroleum (OXY)	66%	Emil Rossi (Sponsor)
FirstEnergy Corp. (FE)	67%	Chris Rossi
Marathon Oil (MRO)	69%	Nick Rossi

A significant, but not unattainable or unattainable, percentage of shareowners should have the ability to call a special meeting when a matter is sufficiently important to merit prompt consideration. Management should not have excessive latitude to interfere with the calling of a special meeting by shareholders and should not have excessive power to revoke the calling of such a meeting. And shareowners should not be easily excluded from introducing topics important to our company at a special meeting.

Fidelity and Vanguard have supported a shareholder right to call a special meeting. The proxy voting guidelines of many public employee pension funds also favor this right. Governance ratings services, such as The Corporate Library and Governance Metrics International, have taken special meeting rights into consideration when assigning company ratings.

Please encourage our board to respond positively to this proposal:

**Special Shareowner Meetings –
Yes on 3**

Notes:

William Steiner,

***FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16**

sponsored this proposal.

The above format is requested for publication without re-editing, re-formatting or elimination of text, including beginning and concluding text, unless prior agreement is reached. It is respectfully requested that this proposal be proofread before it is published in the definitive proxy to ensure that the integrity of the submitted format is replicated in the proxy materials. Please advise if there is any typographical question.

Please note that the title of the proposal is part of the argument in favor of the proposal. In the interest of clarity and to avoid confusion the title of this and each other ballot item is requested to be consistent throughout all the proxy materials.

The company is requested to assign a proposal number (represented by "3" above) based on the chronological order in which proposals are submitted. The requested designation of "3" or higher number allows for ratification of auditors to be item 2.

This proposal is believed to conform with Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14B (CF), September 15, 2004 including:

Accordingly, going forward, we believe that it would not be appropriate for companies to exclude supporting statement language and/or an entire proposal in reliance on rule 14a-8(f)(3) in the following circumstances:

- the company objects to factual assertions because they are not supported;
- the company objects to factual assertions that, while not materially false or misleading, may be disputed or countered;
- the company objects to factual assertions because those assertions may be interpreted by shareholders in a manner that is unfavorable to the company, its directors, or its officers; and/or
- the company objects to statements because they represent the opinion of the shareholder proponent or a referenced source, but the statements are not identified specifically as such.

See also: Sun Microsystems, Inc. (July 21, 2005).

Stock will be held until after the annual meeting and the proposal will be presented at the annual meeting. Please acknowledge this proposal promptly by email.

From: olmsted [mailto:~~olmsted~~*FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16*]
Sent: Thursday, November 27, 2008 4:12 PM
To: Washington, Paul (TW)
Cc: Silverman, Janet
Subject: Rule 14a-8 Proposal (TWX) ND

Please see the attachment.
Sincerely,
John Chevedden

<<CCE00004.pdf>>

Mark Filiberto
General Partner
Palm Garden Partners LP
1981 Marcus Ave., Suite C114
Lake Success, NY 11042

Mr. Richard D. Parsons
Time Warner Inc. (TWX)
1 Time Warner Center
New York NY 10019
PH: 212 484-8000

Rule 14a-8 Proposal

Dear Mr. Parsons,

This Rule 14a-8 proposal is respectfully submitted in support of the long-term performance of our company. This proposal is for the next annual shareholder meeting. Rule 14a-8 requirements are intended to be met including the continuous ownership of the required stock value until after the date of the respective shareholder meeting and the presentation of this proposal at the annual meeting. This submitted format, with the shareholder-supplied emphasis, is intended to be used for definitive proxy publication. This is the proxy for John Chevedden and/or his designee to act on my behalf regarding this Rule 14a-8 proposal for the forthcoming shareholder meeting before, during and after the forthcoming shareholder meeting. Please direct all future communications to John Chevedden & OMB Memorandum M-07-16***

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

to facilitate prompt communications and in order that it will be verifiable that communications have been sent.

Your consideration and the consideration of the Board of Directors is appreciated in support of the long-term performance of our company. Please acknowledge receipt of this proposal promptly by email.

Sincerely,


Mark Filiberto

7 Nov 2008
Date

cc: Paul F. Washington <Paul.Washington@TimeWarner.com>
Paul F. Washington
Corporate Secretary
PH: 212-484-6753
FX: 212-484-7174
Janet Silverman <Janet.Silverman@timewarner.com>
Assistant General Counsel
T: 212-484-7961
F: 212-202-4124
F: 212-484-7278

[TWX: Rule 14a-8 Proposal, November 27, 2008]

3 – Reincorporate in a Shareowner-Friendly State

Resolved: That shareowners hereby request that our board of directors initiate the appropriate process to change the Company's jurisdiction of incorporation to North Dakota and to elect that the Company be subject to the North Dakota Publicly Traded Corporations Act.

This proposal requests that the board initiate the process to reincorporate the Company in North Dakota under the new North Dakota Publicly Traded Corporations Act. If Home Depot were subject to the North Dakota act there would be additional benefits:

- There would be a right of proxy access for shareowners who owned 5% of our Company's shares for at least two years.
- Shareowners would be reimbursed for their expenses in proxy contests to the extent they are successful.
- The board of directors could not be classified.
- The ability of the board to adopt a poison pill would be limited.
- Shareowners would vote each year on executive pay practices.

These provisions, together with others in the North Dakota act, would give us as shareowners more rights than are available under any other state corporation law. By reincorporating in North Dakota, our company would instantly have the best governance system available.

The SEC recently refused to change its rules to give shareowners a right of access to management's proxy statement. And the Delaware courts recently invalidated a bylaw requiring reimbursement of proxy expenses. Each of those rights is part of the North Dakota act. As a result, reincorporation in North Dakota is now the best alternative for achieving the rights of proxy access and reimbursement of proxy expenses. And at the same time those rights would become available to us as shareowners in a North Dakota corporation, our Company would also shift to cumulative voting, "say on pay," and other best practices in governance.

Our Company needs to improve its governance. The Corporate Library (TCL) www.thecorporatelibrary.com, an independent investment research firm rated our company "D" in Overall Board Effectiveness and "Very High Concern" in executive pay with \$19 million for Jeffrey Bewkes and \$18 million for Richard Parsons. Time Warner was featured in the "Pay For Failure" report by Paul Hodgson of The Corporate Library. Hodgson noted that Richard Parsons received \$25 million over two years while shareholders experienced a 5-year return of minus-31%. We had no shareholder right to Cumulative Voting, to Act by Written Consent or an independent Board Chairman.

Reincorporation in North Dakota provides a way to switch to a vastly improved system of governance in a single step. And reincorporation in North Dakota does not require a major capital investment or layoffs to improve financial performance.

I urge your support for Reincorporating in a Shareowner-Friendly State.

Notes:

Mark Filiberto, General Partner, Palm Garden Partners LP, 1981 Marcus Ave., Suite C114, Lake Success, NY 11042 sponsored this proposal.

The above format is requested for publication without re-editing, re-formatting or elimination of text, including beginning and concluding text, unless prior agreement is reached. It is respectfully requested that this proposal be proofread before it is published in the definitive proxy to ensure that the integrity of the submitted format is replicated in the proxy materials. Please advise if there is any typographical question.

Please note that the title of the proposal is part of the argument in favor of the proposal. In the interest of clarity and to avoid confusion the title of this and each other ballot item is requested to be consistent throughout all the proxy materials.

The company is requested to assign a proposal number (represented by "3" above) based on the chronological order in which proposals are submitted. The requested designation of "3" or higher number allows for ratification of auditors to be item 2.

This proposal is believed to conform with Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14B (CF), September 15, 2004 including:

Accordingly, going forward, we believe that it would not be appropriate for companies to exclude supporting statement language and/or an entire proposal in reliance on rule 14a-8(i)(3) in the following circumstances:

- the company objects to factual assertions because they are not supported;
- the company objects to factual assertions that, while not materially false or misleading, may be disputed or countered;
- the company objects to factual assertions because those assertions may be interpreted by shareholders in a manner that is unfavorable to the company, its directors, or its officers; and/or
- the company objects to statements because they represent the opinion of the shareholder proponent or a referenced source, but the statements are not identified specifically as such.

See also: Sun Microsystems, Inc. (July 21, 2005).

Stock will be held until after the annual meeting and the proposal will be presented at the annual meeting. Please acknowledge this proposal promptly by email.

From: olmsted [mailto:~~olmsted~~*FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16*]
Sent: Wednesday, December 03, 2008 3:57 PM
To: Washington, Paul (TW)
Cc: Silverman, Janet
Subject: Rule 14a-8 Proposal (TWX) ND

Mr. Washington,
Please see the attachment.
Sincerely,
John Chevedden

Mark Filiberto
General Partner
Palm Garden Partners LP
1981 Marcus Ave., Suite C114
Lake Success, NY 11042

Mr. Richard D. Parsons
Time Warner Inc. (TWX)
1 Time Warner Center
New York NY 10019
PH: 212 484-8000

MODIFIED DEC 3, 2008

Rule 14a-8 Proposal

Dear Mr. Parsons,

This Rule 14a-8 proposal is respectfully submitted in support of the long-term performance of our company. This proposal is for the next annual shareholder meeting. Rule 14a-8 requirements are intended to be met including the continuous ownership of the required stock value until after the date of the respective shareholder meeting and the presentation of this proposal at the annual meeting. This submitted format, with the shareholder-supplied emphasis, is intended to be used for definitive proxy publication. This is the proxy for John Chevedden and/or his designee to act on my behalf regarding this Rule 14a-8 proposal for the forthcoming shareholder meeting before, during and after the forthcoming shareholder meeting. Please direct all future communications to John Chevedden & OMB Memorandum M-07-16***

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

to facilitate prompt communications and in order that it will be verifiable that communications have been sent.

Your consideration and the consideration of the Board of Directors is appreciated in support of the long-term performance of our company. Please acknowledge receipt of this proposal promptly by email.

Sincerely,


Mark Filiberto

7 Nov 2008
Date

cc: Paul F. Washington <Paul.Washington@TimeWarner.com>
Paul F. Washington
Corporate Secretary
PH: 212-484-6753
FX: 212-484-7174
Janet Silverman <Janet.Silverman@timewarner.com>
Assistant General Counsel
T: 212-484-7961
F: 212-202-4124
F: 212-484-7278

[TWX: Rule 14a-8 Proposal, November 27, 2008, Modified December 3, 2008]

3 – Reincorporate in a Shareowner-Friendly State

Resolved: That shareowners hereby request that our board of directors initiate the appropriate process to change the Company's jurisdiction of incorporation to North Dakota and to elect that our Company be subject to the North Dakota Publicly Traded Corporations Act.

This proposal requests that our board initiate the process to reincorporate the Company in North Dakota under the new North Dakota Publicly Traded Corporations Act. If our company were subject to the North Dakota act there would be additional benefits:

- There would be a right of proxy access for shareowners who owned 5% of our Company's shares for at least two years.
- Shareowners would be reimbursed for their expenses in proxy contests to the extent they are successful.
- The board of directors could not be classified.
- The ability of the board to adopt a poison pill would be limited.
- Shareowners would vote each year on executive pay practices.

These provisions, together with others in the North Dakota act, would give us as shareowners more rights than are available under any other state corporation law. By reincorporating in North Dakota, our company would instantly have the best governance system available.

The SEC recently refused to change its rules to give shareowners a right of access to management's proxy statement. And the Delaware courts recently invalidated a bylaw requiring reimbursement of proxy expenses. Each of those rights is part of the North Dakota act. As a result, reincorporation in North Dakota is now the best alternative for achieving the rights of proxy access and reimbursement of proxy expenses. And at the same time those rights would become available to us as shareowners in a North Dakota corporation, our Company would also shift to cumulative voting, "say on pay," and other best practices in governance.

Our Company needs to improve its governance. The Corporate Library www.thecorporatelibrary.com, an independent investment research firm rated our company "D" in Overall Board Effectiveness and "Very High Concern" in executive pay with \$19 million for Jeffrey Bewkes and \$18 million for Richard Parsons. Time Warner was singled out in the "Pay For Failure" report by Paul Hodgson of The Corporate Library. Hodgson noted that Richard Parsons received \$25 million over two years while shareholders experienced a 5-year return of minus-31%. We had no shareholder right to Cumulative Voting, to Act by Written Consent or an independent Board Chairman.

Reincorporation in North Dakota provides a way to switch to a vastly improved system of governance in a single step. And reincorporation in North Dakota does not require a major capital investment or layoffs to improve financial performance.

I urge your support for Reincorporating in a Shareowner-Friendly State.

Notes:

Mark Filiberto, General Partner, Palm Garden Partners LP, 1981 Marcus Ave., Suite C114, Lake Success, NY 11042 sponsored this proposal.

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This proposal is believed to conform with Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14B (CF), September 15, 2004 including:

Accordingly, going forward, we believe that it would not be appropriate for companies to exclude supporting statement language and/or an entire proposal in reliance on rule 14a-8(i)(3) in the following circumstances:

- the company objects to factual assertions because they are not supported;
- the company objects to factual assertions that, while not materially false or misleading, may be disputed or countered;
- the company objects to factual assertions because those assertions may be interpreted by shareholders in a manner that is unfavorable to the company, its directors, or its officers; and/or
- the company objects to statements because they represent the opinion of the shareholder proponent or a referenced source, but the statements are not identified specifically as such.

See also: Sun Microsystems, Inc. (July 21, 2005).

Stock will be held until after the annual meeting and the proposal will be presented at the annual meeting. Please acknowledge this proposal promptly by email.

GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP

EXHIBIT B

Time Warner

VIA OVERNIGHT MAIL
CONFIRMATION OF RECEIPT REQUESTED

VIA EMAIL

November 10, 2008

Mr. John Chevedden

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

Re: Proposal Submitted to Time Warner Inc.

Dear Mr. Chevedden:

A letter from Mr. Kenneth Steiner addressed to Richard D. Parsons signed October 9, 2008, received by Time Warner Inc. ("TWI") on November 4, 2008, in which you were designated to act on behalf of Mr. Steiner in connection with a Rule 14a-8 proposal he has submitted to TWI, has been forwarded to me. A copy of Mr. Steiner's letter is attached. As you are aware, Rule 14a-8 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 governs the requirements for stockholders submitting proposals to a company for inclusion in the company's proxy material for its stockholders' meetings and the situations in which a company is not required to include any such proposal in such proxy material.

Pursuant to Rule 14a-8(b), to be eligible to have a proposal included in the proxy material of TWI, the proponent is required to own, at the time of submitting the proposal, at least \$2,000 worth of securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the meeting and to have held such securities continuously for at least one year. To date, we have not received documentary proof of this share ownership. We have reviewed our records of registered stockholders and could not confirm the proponent's ownership. Accordingly, as permitted by Rule 14a-8, TWI requests a written statement from the "record" holder of the TWI common stock (usually a broker or bank) verifying that, as of November 4, 2008, the proponent continuously held the requisite number of shares of TWI common stock for at least one year and providing the number of shares owned.

Pursuant to Rule 14a-8(f)(1), this requested documentation must be provided to TWI within 14 days of your receipt of this request.

Mr. John Chevedden
November 10, 2008
Page 2

The proxy rules also provide certain substantive criteria pursuant to which a company is permitted to exclude from its proxy materials a stockholder's proposal. This letter addresses only the procedural requirements for submitting your proposal and does not address or waive any of our substantive concerns.

Please address any future correspondence relating to the proposal to my attention. Please note that any correspondence sent to me via fax should be sent to 212-484-7278.

Sincerely,



Julie Kim
Counsel

Attachment

cc: Kenneth Steiner

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

Kenneth Steiner

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

Mr. Richard D. Parsons
Time Warner Inc. (TWX)
1 Time Warner Center
New York NY 10019
Phone: 212 484-8000

Rule 14a-8 Proposal

Dear Mr. Parsons,

This Rule 14a-8 proposal is respectfully submitted in support of the long-term performance of our company. This proposal is for the next annual shareholder meeting. Rule 14a-8 requirements are intended to be met including the continuous ownership of the required stock value until after the date of the respective shareholder meeting and the presentation of this proposal at the annual meeting. This submitted format, with the shareholder-supplied emphasis, is intended to be used for definitive proxy publication. This is the proxy for John Chevedden and/or his designee to act on my behalf regarding this Rule 14a-8 proposal for the forthcoming shareholder meeting before, during and after the forthcoming shareholder meeting. Please direct all future communications to John Chevedden.

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

to facilitate prompt communications and in order that it will be verifiable that communications have been sent.

Your consideration and the consideration of the Board of Directors is appreciated in support of the long-term performance of our company. Please acknowledge receipt of this proposal promptly by email.

Sincerely,


Kenneth Steiner

10/9/08
Date

cc: Paul F. Washington <Paul.Washington@TimeWarner.com>
Paul F. Washington
Corporate Secretary
PH: 212-484-6753
FX: 212-484-7174
Janet Silverman <Janet.Silverman@timewarner.com>
Assistant General Counsel
T: 212-484-7961
F: 212-202-4124
F: 212-484-7278

[TWX: Rule 14a-8 Proposal, November 4, 2008]

3 - Cumulative Voting

RESOLVED: Cumulative Voting. Shareholders recommend that our Board take the steps necessary to adopt cumulative voting. Cumulative voting means that each shareholder may cast as many votes as equal to number of shares held, multiplied by the number of directors to be elected. A shareholder may cast all such cumulated votes for a single candidate or split votes between multiple candidates. Under cumulative voting shareholders can withhold votes from certain poor-performing nominees in order to cast multiple votes for others.

Statement of Kenneth Steiner

Cumulative voting won 54%-support at Aetna and greater than 51%-support at Alaska Air in 2005 and in 2008. It also received greater than 53%-support at General Motors (GM) in 2006 and in 2008. The Council of Institutional Investors www.cii.org recommended adoption of this proposal topic. CalPERS also recommend a yes-vote for proposals on this topic. Nonetheless our directors made sure that we could not vote on this established topic of cumulative voting at our 2008 annual meeting.

Cumulative voting allows a significant group of shareholders to elect a director of its choice - safeguarding minority shareholder interests and bringing independent perspectives to Board decisions. Cumulative voting also encourages management to maximize shareholder value by making it easier for a would-be acquirer to gain board representation. It is not necessarily intended that a would-be acquirer materialize, however that very possibility represents a powerful incentive for improved management of our company.

The merits of this Cumulative Voting proposal should also be considered in the context of the need for improvements in our company's corporate governance and in individual director performance. For instance in 2008 the following governance and performance issues were identified:

- The Corporate Library (TCL) www.thecorporatelibrary.com/ an independent investment research firm rated our company:
 - "D" in Overall Board Effectiveness.
 - "Very High Concern" in executive pay with \$19 million for Jeffrey Bewkes and \$18 million for Richard Parsons.
 - "High Governance Risk Assessment."
 - We had no shareholder right to:
 - Cumulative voting.
 - Act by written consent.
 - An independent Chairman.
 - We had two inside directors and one inside-related director - Independence concerns.
 - Two directors served on 4 boards each - Over-commitment concern:
 - Michael Miles
 - Stephen Bollenbach
 - Time Warner was featured in the "Pay For Failure" report by Paul Hodgson of The Corporate Library. Hodgson noted that our CEO Richard Parsons received \$25 million over two years while shareholders experienced a 5-year return of minus-31%.
- The above concerns shows there is need for improvement. Please encourage our board to respond positively to this proposal:

Cumulative Voting
Yes on 3

Notes:

Kenneth Steiner, ***FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16*** sponsored this proposal.

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This proposal is believed to conform with Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14B (CF), September 15, 2004 including:

Accordingly, going forward, we believe that it would not be appropriate for companies to exclude supporting statement language and/or an entire proposal in reliance on rule 14a-8(i)(3) in the following circumstances:

- the company objects to factual assertions because they are not supported;
- the company objects to factual assertions that, while not materially false or misleading, may be disputed or countered;
- the company objects to factual assertions because those assertions may be interpreted by shareholders in a manner that is unfavorable to the company, its directors, or its officers; and/or
- the company objects to statements because they represent the opinion of the shareholder proponent or a referenced source, but the statements are not identified specifically as such.

See also: Sun Microsystems, Inc. (July 21, 2005).

Stock will be held until after the annual meeting and the proposal will be presented at the annual meeting. Please acknowledge this proposal promptly by email.

Rule 14a-8 -- Proposals of Security Holders

This section addresses when a company must include a shareholder's proposal in its proxy statement and identify the proposal in its form of proxy when the company holds an annual or special meeting of shareholders. In summary, in order to have your shareholder proposal included on a company's proxy card, and included along with any supporting statement in its proxy statement, you must be eligible and follow certain procedures. Under a few specific circumstances, the company is permitted to exclude your proposal, but only after submitting its reasons to the Commission. We structured this section in a question-and-answer format so that it is easier to understand. The references to "you" are to a shareholder seeking to submit the proposal.

- a. **Question 1: What is a proposal?** A shareholder proposal is your recommendation or requirement that the company and/or its board of directors take action, which you intend to present at a meeting of the company's shareholders. Your proposal should state as clearly as possible the course of action that you believe the company should follow. If your proposal is placed on the company's proxy card, the company must also provide in the form of proxy means for shareholders to specify by boxes a choice between approval or disapproval, or abstention. Unless otherwise indicated, the word "proposal" as used in this section refers both to your proposal, and to your corresponding statement in support of your proposal (if any).
- b. **Question 2: Who is eligible to submit a proposal, and how do I demonstrate to the company that I am eligible?**
 1. In order to be eligible to submit a proposal, you must have continuously held at least \$2,000 in market value, or 1%, of the company's securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the meeting for at least one year by the date you submit the proposal. You must continue to hold those securities through the date of the meeting.
 2. If you are the registered holder of your securities, which means that your name appears in the company's records as a shareholder, the company can verify your eligibility on its own, although you will still have to provide the company with a written statement that you intend to continue to hold the securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders. However, if like many shareholders you are not a registered holder, the company likely does not know that you are a shareholder, or how many shares you own. In this case, at the time you submit your proposal, you must prove your eligibility to the company in one of two ways:
 - i. The first way is to submit to the company a written statement from the "record" holder of your securities (usually a broker or bank) verifying that, at the time you submitted your proposal, you continuously held the securities for at least one year. You must also include your own written statement that you intend to continue to hold the securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders; or
 - ii. The second way to prove ownership applies only if you have filed a Schedule 13D, Schedule 13G, Form 3, Form 4 and/or Form 5, or amendments to those documents or updated forms, reflecting your ownership of the shares as of or before the date on which the one-year eligibility period begins. If you have filed one of these documents with the SEC, you may demonstrate your eligibility by submitting to the company:
 - A. A copy of the schedule and/or form, and any subsequent amendments reporting a change in your ownership level;
 - B. Your written statement that you continuously held the required number of shares for the one-year period as of the date of the statement; and
 - C. Your written statement that you intend to continue ownership of the shares through the date of the company's annual or special meeting.

- c. Question 3: How many proposals may I submit: Each shareholder may submit no more than one proposal to a company for a particular shareholders' meeting.
- d. Question 4: How long can my proposal be? The proposal, including any accompanying supporting statement, may not exceed 500 words.
- e. Question 5: What is the deadline for submitting a proposal?
 - 1. If you are submitting your proposal for the company's annual meeting, you can in most cases find the deadline in last year's proxy statement. However, if the company did not hold an annual meeting last year, or has changed the date of its meeting for this year more than 30 days from last year's meeting, you can usually find the deadline in one of the company's quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or 10-QSB, or in shareholder reports of investment companies under Rule 30d-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. [Editor's note: This section was redesignated as Rule 30e-1. See 66 FR 3734, 3759, Jan. 16, 2001.] In order to avoid controversy, shareholders should submit their proposals by means, including electronic means, that permit them to prove the date of delivery.
 - 2. The deadline is calculated in the following manner if the proposal is submitted for a regularly scheduled annual meeting. The proposal must be received at the company's principal executive offices not less than 120 calendar days before the date of the company's proxy statement released to shareholders in connection with the previous year's annual meeting. However, if the company did not hold an annual meeting the previous year, or if the date of this year's annual meeting has been changed by more than 30 days from the date of the previous year's meeting, then the deadline is a reasonable time before the company begins to print and sends its proxy materials.
 - 3. If you are submitting your proposal for a meeting of shareholders other than a regularly scheduled annual meeting, the deadline is a reasonable time before the company begins to print and sends its proxy materials.
- f. Question 6: What if I fail to follow one of the eligibility or procedural requirements explained in answers to Questions 1 through 4 of this section?
 - 1. The company may exclude your proposal, but only after it has notified you of the problem, and you have failed adequately to correct it. Within 14 calendar days of receiving your proposal, the company must notify you in writing of any procedural or eligibility deficiencies, as well as of the time frame for your response. Your response must be postmarked, or transmitted electronically, no later than 14 days from the date you received the company's notification. A company need not provide you such notice of a deficiency if the deficiency cannot be remedied, such as if you fail to submit a proposal by the company's properly determined deadline. If the company intends to exclude the proposal, it will later have to make a submission under Rule 14a-8 and provide you with a copy under Question 10 below, Rule 14a-8(j).
 - 2. If you fail in your promise to hold the required number of securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders, then the company will be permitted to exclude all of your proposals from its proxy materials for any meeting held in the following two calendar years.
- g. Question 7: Who has the burden of persuading the Commission or its staff that my proposal can be excluded? Except as otherwise noted, the burden is on the company to demonstrate that it is entitled to exclude a proposal.
- h. Question 8: Must I appear personally at the shareholders' meeting to present the proposal?
 - 1. Either you, or your representative who is qualified under state law to present the proposal on your behalf, must attend the meeting to present the proposal. Whether you attend the meeting yourself or send a qualified representative to the meeting in your place, you should make sure that you, or your representative, follow the proper state law procedures for attending the meeting and/or presenting your proposal.

2. If the company holds its shareholder meeting in whole or in part via electronic media, and the company permits you or your representative to present your proposal via such media, then you may appear through electronic media rather than traveling to the meeting to appear in person.
 3. If you or your qualified representative fail to appear and present the proposal, without good cause, the company will be permitted to exclude all of your proposals from its proxy materials for any meetings held in the following two calendar years.
- i. Question 9: If I have complied with the procedural requirements, on what other bases may a company rely to exclude my proposal?
1. Improper under state law: If the proposal is not a proper subject for action by shareholders under the laws of the jurisdiction of the company's organization;

Note to paragraph (I)(1)

Depending on the subject matter, some proposals are not considered proper under state law if they would be binding on the company if approved by shareholders. In our experience, most proposals that are cast as recommendations or requests that the board of directors take specified action are proper under state law. Accordingly, we will assume that a proposal drafted as a recommendation or suggestion is proper unless the company demonstrates otherwise.

-
2. Violation of law: If the proposal would, if implemented, cause the company to violate any state, federal, or foreign law to which it is subject;

Note to paragraph (I)(2)

Note to paragraph (i)(2): We will not apply this basis for exclusion to permit exclusion of a proposal on grounds that it would violate foreign law if compliance with the foreign law could result in a violation of any state or federal law.

-
3. Violation of proxy rules: If the proposal or supporting statement is contrary to any of the Commission's proxy rules, including Rule 14a-9, which prohibits materially false or misleading statements in proxy soliciting materials;
 4. Personal grievance; special interest: If the proposal relates to the redress of a personal claim or grievance against the company or any other person, or if it is designed to result in a benefit to you, or to further a personal interest, which is not shared by the other shareholders at large;
 5. Relevance: If the proposal relates to operations which account for less than 5 percent of the company's total assets at the end of its most recent fiscal year, and for less than 5 percent of its net earnings and gross sales for its most recent fiscal year, and is not otherwise significantly related to the company's business;
 6. Absence of power/authority: If the company would lack the power or authority to implement the proposal;

7. **Management functions:** If the proposal deals with a matter relating to the company's ordinary business operations;
 8. **Relates to election:** If the proposal relates to a nomination or an election for membership on the company's board of directors or analogous governing body; or a procedure for such nomination or election;
 9. **Conflicts with company's proposal:** If the proposal directly conflicts with one of the company's own proposals to be submitted to shareholders at the same meeting.
-

Note to paragraph (i)(9)

Note to paragraph (i)(9): A company's submission to the Commission under this section should specify the points of conflict with the company's proposal.

10. **Substantially implemented:** If the company has already substantially implemented the proposal;
11. **Duplication:** If the proposal substantially duplicates another proposal previously submitted to the company by another proponent that will be included in the company's proxy materials for the same meeting;
12. **Resubmissions:** If the proposal deals with substantially the same subject matter as another proposal or proposals that has or have been previously included in the company's proxy materials within the preceding 5 calendar years, a company may exclude it from its proxy materials for any meeting held within 3 calendar years of the last time it was included if the proposal received:
 - i. Less than 3% of the vote if proposed once within the preceding 5 calendar years;
 - ii. Less than 6% of the vote on its last submission to shareholders if proposed twice previously within the preceding 5 calendar years; or
 - iii. Less than 10% of the vote on its last submission to shareholders if proposed three times or more previously within the preceding 5 calendar years; and
13. **Specific amount of dividends:** If the proposal relates to specific amounts of cash or stock dividends.

j. Question 10: What procedures must the company follow if it intends to exclude my proposal?

1. If the company intends to exclude a proposal from its proxy materials, it must file its reasons with the Commission no later than 80 calendar days before it files its definitive proxy statement and form of proxy with the Commission. The company must simultaneously provide you with a copy of its submission. The Commission staff may permit the company to make its submission later than 80 days before the company files its definitive proxy statement and form of proxy, if the company demonstrates good cause for missing the deadline.
2. The company must file six paper copies of the following:
 - i. The proposal;
 - ii. An explanation of why the company believes that it may exclude the proposal, which should, if possible, refer to the most recent applicable authority, such as prior Division letters issued under the rule; and

- iii. A supporting opinion of counsel when such reasons are based on matters of state or foreign law.

- k. Question 11: May I submit my own statement to the Commission responding to the company's arguments?

Yes, you may submit a response, but it is not required. You should try to submit any response to us, with a copy to the company, as soon as possible after the company makes its submission. This way, the Commission staff will have time to consider fully your submission before it issues its response. You should submit six paper copies of your response.

- l. Question 12: If the company includes my shareholder proposal in its proxy materials, what information about me must it include along with the proposal itself?

- 1. The company's proxy statement must include your name and address, as well as the number of the company's voting securities that you hold. However, instead of providing that information, the company may instead include a statement that it will provide the information to shareholders promptly upon receiving an oral or written request.
- 2. The company is not responsible for the contents of your proposal or supporting statement.

- m. Question 13: What can I do if the company includes in its proxy statement reasons why it believes shareholders should not vote in favor of my proposal, and I disagree with some of its statements?

- 1. The company may elect to include in its proxy statement reasons why it believes shareholders should vote against your proposal. The company is allowed to make arguments reflecting its own point of view, just as you may express your own point of view in your proposal's supporting statement.
- 2. However, if you believe that the company's opposition to your proposal contains materially false or misleading statements that may violate our anti-fraud rule, Rule 14a-9, you should promptly send to the Commission staff and the company a letter explaining the reasons for your view, along with a copy of the company's statements opposing your proposal. To the extent possible, your letter should include specific factual information demonstrating the inaccuracy of the company's claims. Time permitting, you may wish to try to work out your differences with the company by yourself before contacting the Commission staff.
- 3. We require the company to send you a copy of its statements opposing your proposal before it sends its proxy materials, so that you may bring to our attention any materially false or misleading statements, under the following timeframes:
 - i. If our no-action response requires that you make revisions to your proposal or supporting statement as a condition to requiring the company to include it in its proxy materials, then the company must provide you with a copy of its opposition statements no later than 5 calendar days after the company receives a copy of your revised proposal; or
 - ii. In all other cases, the company must provide you with a copy of its opposition statements no later than 30 calendar days before its files definitive copies of its proxy statement and form of proxy under Rule 14a-6.

From: olms@SMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16***
Sent: Monday, November 10, 2008 5:13 PM
To: Kim, Julie
Subject: TWX

Dear Ms. Kim, The letters were received.
Sincerely,
John Chevedden

From: olms@smc [mailto:olms@smc] (SMMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16***)
Sent: Thursday, November 13, 2008 3:12 PM
To: Kim, Julie
Cc: Silverman, Janet
Subject: Rule 14a-8 Broker Letter (TWX) CUV
Attachments: CCE00005.pdf

Dear Ms. Kim,
Attached is the broker letter requested. Please advise within one business day whether there is any further rule 14a-8 requirement.
Sincerely,
John Chevedden

DJF

DISCOUNT BROKERS

Date: 13 Nov 2008

To whom it may concern:

As introducing broker for the account of Kenneth Steiner,
 account number _____, held with National Financial Services Corp.
 as custodian, DJF Discount Brokers hereby certifies that as of the date of this certification
Kenneth Steiner is and has been the beneficial owner of 4000
 shares of Time Warner Inc.; having held at least two thousand dollars
 worth of the above mentioned security since the following date: 2/4/03, also having
 held at least two thousand dollars worth of the above mentioned security from at least one
 year prior to the date the proposal was submitted to the company.

Sincerely,

Mark Filiberto

Mark Filiberto,
 President
 DJF Discount Brokers

Post-It® Fax Note	7671	Date	11-13-08	# of pages	1
To	Julie Kim	From	Joh - Chaudhary		
Co./Dept.		Co.			
Phone #		Phone #			
Fax #	FX: 212-484-7174	Fax #			

EISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16*

Time Warner

VIA OVERNIGHT MAIL
CONFIRMATION OF RECEIPT REQUESTED

VIA EMAIL

November 10, 2008

Mr. John Chevedden

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

Re: Proposal Submitted to Time Warner Inc.

Dear Mr. Chevedden:

A letter from Mr. William Steiner addressed to Richard D. Parsons signed October 1, 2008, received by Time Warner Inc. ("TWI") on November 5, 2008, in which you were designated to act on behalf of Mr. Steiner in connection with a Rule 14a-8 proposal he has submitted to TWI, has been forwarded to me. A copy of Mr. Steiner's letter is attached. As you are aware, Rule 14a-8 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 governs the requirements for stockholders submitting proposals to a company for inclusion in the company's proxy material for its stockholders' meetings and the situations in which a company is not required to include any such proposal in such proxy material.

Pursuant to Rule 14a-8(b), to be eligible to have a proposal included in the proxy material of TWI, the proponent is required to own, at the time of submitting the proposal, at least \$2,000 worth of securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the meeting and to have held such securities continuously for at least one year. To date, we have not received documentary proof of this share ownership. We have reviewed our records of registered stockholders and could not confirm the proponent's ownership. Accordingly, as permitted by Rule 14a-8, TWI requests a written statement from the "record" holder of the TWI common stock (usually a broker or bank) verifying that, as of November 5, 2008, the proponent continuously held the requisite number of shares of TWI common stock for at least one year and providing the number of shares owned.

Pursuant to Rule 14a-8(f)(1), this requested documentation must be provided to TWI within 14 days of your receipt of this request.

Mr. John Chevedden
November 10, 2008
Page 2

The proxy rules also provide certain substantive criteria pursuant to which a company is permitted to exclude from its proxy materials a stockholder's proposal. This letter addresses only the procedural requirements for submitting your proposal and does not address or waive any of our substantive concerns.

Please address any future correspondence relating to the proposal to my attention. Please note that any correspondence sent to me via fax should be sent to 212-484-7278.

Sincerely,



Julie Kim
Counsel

Attachment

cc: William Steiner

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

William Steiner

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

Mr. Richard D. Parsons
Time Warner Inc. (TWX)
1 Time Warner Center
New York NY 10019
Phone: 212 484-8000

Rule 14a-8 Proposal

Dear Mr. Parsons,

This Rule 14a-8 proposal is respectfully submitted in support of the long-term performance of our company. This proposal is for the next annual shareholder meeting. Rule 14a-8 requirements are intended to be met including the continuous ownership of the required stock value until after the date of the respective shareholder meeting and the presentation of this proposal at the annual meeting. This submitted format, with the shareholder-supplied emphasis, is intended to be used for definitive proxy publication. This is the proxy for John Chevedden and/or his designee to act on my behalf regarding this Rule 14a-8 proposal for the forthcoming shareholder meeting before, during and after the forthcoming shareholder meeting. Please direct all future communications to John Chevedden.

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

to facilitate prompt communications and in order that it will be verifiable that communications have been sent.

Your consideration and the consideration of the Board of Directors is appreciated in support of the long-term performance of our company. Please acknowledge receipt of this proposal promptly by email.

Sincerely,


William Steiner


Date

cc: Paul F. Washington <Paul.Washington@TimeWarner.com>
Corporate Secretary
PH: 212-484-6753
FX: 212-484-7174
Janet Silverman <Janet.Silverman@timewarner.com>
Assistant General Counsel

[TWX: Rule 14a-8 Proposal, November 5, 2008]

3 – Special Shareowner Meetings

RESOLVED, Shareowners ask our board to take the steps necessary to amend our bylaws and each appropriate governing document to give holders of 10% of our outstanding common stock (or the lowest percentage allowed by law above 10%) the power to call special shareowner meetings. This includes that such bylaw and/or charter text will not have any exception or exclusion conditions (to the fullest extent permitted by state law) that apply only to shareowners but not to management and/or the board.

Statement of William Steiner

Special meetings allow shareowners to vote on important matters, such as electing new directors, that can arise between annual meetings. If an attainable percentage of shareowners cannot call special meetings, management may become insulated and investor returns may suffer.

This proposal topic won impressive support at the following companies (based on 2008 yes and no votes):

Occidental Petroleum (OXY)	66%	Emil Rossi (Sponsor)
FirstEnergy Corp. (FE)	67%	Chris Rossi
Marathon Oil (MRO)	69%	Nick Rossi

A significant, but not unattainable or unobtainable, percentage of shareowners should have the ability to call a special meeting when a matter is sufficiently important to merit prompt consideration. Management should not have excessive latitude to interfere with the calling of a special meeting by shareholders and should not have excessive power to revoke the calling of such a meeting. And shareowners should not be easily excluded from introducing topics important to our company at a special meeting.

Fidelity and Vanguard have supported a shareholder right to call a special meeting. The proxy voting guidelines of many public employee pension funds also favor this right. Governance ratings services, such as The Corporate Library and Governance Metrics International, have taken special meeting rights into consideration when assigning company ratings.

Please encourage our board to respond positively to this proposal:

**Special Shareowner Meetings –
Yes on 3**

Notes:

William Steiner, ***FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16** sponsored this proposal.

The above format is requested for publication without re-editing, re-formatting or elimination of text, including beginning and concluding text, unless prior agreement is reached. It is respectfully requested that this proposal be proofread before it is published in the definitive proxy to ensure that the integrity of the submitted format is replicated in the proxy materials. Please advise if there is any typographical question.

Please note that the title of the proposal is part of the argument in favor of the proposal. In the interest of clarity and to avoid confusion the title of this and each other ballot item is requested to be consistent throughout all the proxy materials.

The company is requested to assign a proposal number (represented by "3" above) based on the chronological order in which proposals are submitted. The requested designation of "3" or higher number allows for ratification of auditors to be item 2.

This proposal is believed to conform with Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14B (CF), September 15, 2004 including:

Accordingly, going forward, we believe that it would not be appropriate for companies to exclude supporting statement language and/or an entire proposal in reliance on rule 14a-8(i)(3) in the following circumstances:

- the company objects to factual assertions because they are not supported;
- the company objects to factual assertions that, while not materially false or misleading, may be disputed or countered;
- the company objects to factual assertions because those assertions may be interpreted by shareholders in a manner that is unfavorable to the company, its directors, or its officers; and/or
- the company objects to statements because they represent the opinion of the shareholder proponent or a referenced source, but the statements are not identified specifically as such.

See also: Sun Microsystems, Inc. (July 21, 2005).

Stock will be held until after the annual meeting and the proposal will be presented at the annual meeting. Please acknowledge this proposal promptly by email.

Rule 14a-8 -- Proposals of Security Holders

This section addresses when a company must include a shareholder's proposal in its proxy statement and identify the proposal in its form of proxy when the company holds an annual or special meeting of shareholders. In summary, in order to have your shareholder proposal included on a company's proxy card, and included along with any supporting statement in its proxy statement, you must be eligible and follow certain procedures. Under a few specific circumstances, the company is permitted to exclude your proposal, but only after submitting its reasons to the Commission. We structured this section in a question-and-answer format so that it is easier to understand. The references to "you" are to a shareholder seeking to submit the proposal.

- a. **Question 1: What is a proposal?** A shareholder proposal is your recommendation or requirement that the company and/or its board of directors take action, which you intend to present at a meeting of the company's shareholders. Your proposal should state as clearly as possible the course of action that you believe the company should follow. If your proposal is placed on the company's proxy card, the company must also provide in the form of proxy means for shareholders to specify by boxes a choice between approval or disapproval, or abstention. Unless otherwise indicated, the word "proposal" as used in this section refers both to your proposal, and to your corresponding statement in support of your proposal (if any).
- b. **Question 2: Who is eligible to submit a proposal, and how do I demonstrate to the company that I am eligible?**
 1. In order to be eligible to submit a proposal, you must have continuously held at least \$2,000 in market value, or 1%, of the company's securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the meeting for at least one year by the date you submit the proposal. You must continue to hold those securities through the date of the meeting.
 2. If you are the registered holder of your securities, which means that your name appears in the company's records as a shareholder, the company can verify your eligibility on its own, although you will still have to provide the company with a written statement that you intend to continue to hold the securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders. However, if like many shareholders you are not a registered holder, the company likely does not know that you are a shareholder, or how many shares you own. In this case, at the time you submit your proposal, you must prove your eligibility to the company in one of two ways:
 - i. The first way is to submit to the company a written statement from the "record" holder of your securities (usually a broker or bank) verifying that, at the time you submitted your proposal, you continuously held the securities for at least one year. You must also include your own written statement that you intend to continue to hold the securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders; or
 - ii. The second way to prove ownership applies only if you have filed a Schedule 13D, Schedule 13G, Form 3, Form 4 and/or Form 5, or amendments to those documents or updated forms, reflecting your ownership of the shares as of or before the date on which the one-year eligibility period begins. If you have filed one of these documents with the SEC, you may demonstrate your eligibility by submitting to the company:
 - A. A copy of the schedule and/or form, and any subsequent amendments reporting a change in your ownership level;
 - B. Your written statement that you continuously held the required number of shares for the one-year period as of the date of the statement; and
 - C. Your written statement that you intend to continue ownership of the shares through the date of the company's annual or special meeting.

- c. Question 3: How many proposals may I submit: Each shareholder may submit no more than one proposal to a company for a particular shareholders' meeting.
- d. Question 4: How long can my proposal be? The proposal, including any accompanying supporting statement, may not exceed 500 words.
- e. Question 5: What is the deadline for submitting a proposal?
 - 1. If you are submitting your proposal for the company's annual meeting, you can in most cases find the deadline in last year's proxy statement. However, if the company did not hold an annual meeting last year, or has changed the date of its meeting for this year more than 30 days from last year's meeting, you can usually find the deadline in one of the company's quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or 10-QSB, or in shareholder reports of investment companies under Rule 30d-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. [Editor's note: This section was redesignated as Rule 30e-1. See 66 FR 3734, 3759, Jan. 16, 2001.] In order to avoid controversy, shareholders should submit their proposals by means, including electronic means, that permit them to prove the date of delivery.
 - 2. The deadline is calculated in the following manner if the proposal is submitted for a regularly scheduled annual meeting. The proposal must be received at the company's principal executive offices not less than 120 calendar days before the date of the company's proxy statement released to shareholders in connection with the previous year's annual meeting. However, if the company did not hold an annual meeting the previous year, or if the date of this year's annual meeting has been changed by more than 30 days from the date of the previous year's meeting, then the deadline is a reasonable time before the company begins to print and sends its proxy materials.
 - 3. If you are submitting your proposal for a meeting of shareholders other than a regularly scheduled annual meeting, the deadline is a reasonable time before the company begins to print and sends its proxy materials.
- f. Question 6: What if I fail to follow one of the eligibility or procedural requirements explained in answers to Questions 1 through 4 of this section?
 - 1. The company may exclude your proposal, but only after it has notified you of the problem, and you have failed adequately to correct it. Within 14 calendar days of receiving your proposal, the company must notify you in writing of any procedural or eligibility deficiencies, as well as of the time frame for your response. Your response must be postmarked, or transmitted electronically, no later than 14 days from the date you received the company's notification. A company need not provide you such notice of a deficiency if the deficiency cannot be remedied, such as if you fail to submit a proposal by the company's properly determined deadline. If the company intends to exclude the proposal, it will later have to make a submission under Rule 14a-8 and provide you with a copy under Question 10 below, Rule 14a-8(j).
 - 2. If you fail in your promise to hold the required number of securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders, then the company will be permitted to exclude all of your proposals from its proxy materials for any meeting held in the following two calendar years.
- g. Question 7: Who has the burden of persuading the Commission or its staff that my proposal can be excluded? Except as otherwise noted, the burden is on the company to demonstrate that it is entitled to exclude a proposal.
- h. Question 8: Must I appear personally at the shareholders' meeting to present the proposal?
 - 1. Either you, or your representative who is qualified under state law to present the proposal on your behalf, must attend the meeting to present the proposal. Whether you attend the meeting yourself or send a qualified representative to the meeting in your place, you should make sure that you, or your representative, follow the proper state law procedures for attending the meeting and/or presenting your proposal.

2. If the company holds its shareholder meeting in whole or in part via electronic media, and the company permits you or your representative to present your proposal via such media, then you may appear through electronic media rather than traveling to the meeting to appear in person.
 3. If you or your qualified representative fail to appear and present the proposal, without good cause, the company will be permitted to exclude all of your proposals from its proxy materials for any meetings held in the following two calendar years.
- i. Question 9: If I have complied with the procedural requirements, on what other bases may a company rely to exclude my proposal?
1. Improper under state law: If the proposal is not a proper subject for action by shareholders under the laws of the jurisdiction of the company's organization;

Note to paragraph (i)(1)

Depending on the subject matter, some proposals are not considered proper under state law if they would be binding on the company if approved by shareholders. In our experience, most proposals that are cast as recommendations or requests that the board of directors take specified action are proper under state law. Accordingly, we will assume that a proposal drafted as a recommendation or suggestion is proper unless the company demonstrates otherwise.

2. Violation of law: If the proposal would, if implemented, cause the company to violate any state, federal, or foreign law to which it is subject;

Note to paragraph (i)(2)

Note to paragraph (i)(2): We will not apply this basis for exclusion to permit exclusion of a proposal on grounds that it would violate foreign law if compliance with the foreign law could result in a violation of any state or federal law.

3. Violation of proxy rules: If the proposal or supporting statement is contrary to any of the Commission's proxy rules, including Rule 14a-9, which prohibits materially false or misleading statements in proxy soliciting materials;
4. Personal grievance; special interest: If the proposal relates to the redress of a personal claim or grievance against the company or any other person, or if it is designed to result in a benefit to you, or to further a personal interest, which is not shared by the other shareholders at large;
5. Relevance: If the proposal relates to operations which account for less than 5 percent of the company's total assets at the end of its most recent fiscal year, and for less than 5 percent of its net earnings and gross sales for its most recent fiscal year, and is not otherwise significantly related to the company's business;
6. Absence of power/authority: If the company would lack the power or authority to implement the proposal;

7. Management functions: If the proposal deals with a matter relating to the company's ordinary business operations;
 8. Relates to election: If the proposal relates to a nomination or an election for membership on the company's board of directors or analogous governing body; or a procedure for such nomination or election;
 9. Conflicts with company's proposal: If the proposal directly conflicts with one of the company's own proposals to be submitted to shareholders at the same meeting.
-

Note to paragraph (i)(9)

Note to paragraph (i)(9): A company's submission to the Commission under this section should specify the points of conflict with the company's proposal.

10. Substantially implemented: If the company has already substantially implemented the proposal;
11. Duplication: If the proposal substantially duplicates another proposal previously submitted to the company by another proponent that will be included in the company's proxy materials for the same meeting;
12. Resubmissions: If the proposal deals with substantially the same subject matter as another proposal or proposals that has or have been previously included in the company's proxy materials within the preceding 5 calendar years, a company may exclude it from its proxy materials for any meeting held within 3 calendar years of the last time it was included if the proposal received:
 - i. Less than 3% of the vote if proposed once within the preceding 5 calendar years;
 - ii. Less than 6% of the vote on its last submission to shareholders if proposed twice previously within the preceding 5 calendar years; or
 - iii. Less than 10% of the vote on its last submission to shareholders if proposed three times or more previously within the preceding 5 calendar years; and
13. Specific amount of dividends: If the proposal relates to specific amounts of cash or stock dividends.

j. Question 10: What procedures must the company follow if it intends to exclude my proposal?

1. If the company intends to exclude a proposal from its proxy materials, it must file its reasons with the Commission no later than 80 calendar days before it files its definitive proxy statement and form of proxy with the Commission. The company must simultaneously provide you with a copy of its submission. The Commission staff may permit the company to make its submission later than 80 days before the company files its definitive proxy statement and form of proxy, if the company demonstrates good cause for missing the deadline.
2. The company must file six paper copies of the following:
 - i. The proposal;
 - ii. An explanation of why the company believes that it may exclude the proposal, which should, if possible, refer to the most recent applicable authority, such as prior Division letters issued under the rule; and

- iii. A supporting opinion of counsel when such reasons are based on matters of state or foreign law.

- k. Question 11: May I submit my own statement to the Commission responding to the company's arguments?

Yes, you may submit a response, but it is not required. You should try to submit any response to us, with a copy to the company, as soon as possible after the company makes its submission. This way, the Commission staff will have time to consider fully your submission before it issues its response. You should submit six paper copies of your response.

- l. Question 12: If the company includes my shareholder proposal in its proxy materials, what information about me must it include along with the proposal itself?

- 1. The company's proxy statement must include your name and address, as well as the number of the company's voting securities that you hold. However, instead of providing that information, the company may instead include a statement that it will provide the information to shareholders promptly upon receiving an oral or written request.
- 2. The company is not responsible for the contents of your proposal or supporting statement.

- m. Question 13: What can I do if the company includes in its proxy statement reasons why it believes shareholders should not vote in favor of my proposal, and I disagree with some of its statements?

- 1. The company may elect to include in its proxy statement reasons why it believes shareholders should vote against your proposal. The company is allowed to make arguments reflecting its own point of view, just as you may express your own point of view in your proposal's supporting statement.
- 2. However, if you believe that the company's opposition to your proposal contains materially false or misleading statements that may violate our anti-fraud rule, Rule 14a-9, you should promptly send to the Commission staff and the company a letter explaining the reasons for your view, along with a copy of the company's statements opposing your proposal. To the extent possible, your letter should include specific factual information demonstrating the inaccuracy of the company's claims. Time permitting, you may wish to try to work out your differences with the company by yourself before contacting the Commission staff.
- 3. We require the company to send you a copy of its statements opposing your proposal before it sends its proxy materials, so that you may bring to our attention any materially false or misleading statements, under the following timeframes:
 - i. If our no-action response requires that you make revisions to your proposal or supporting statement as a condition to requiring the company to include it in its proxy materials, then the company must provide you with a copy of its opposition statements no later than 5 calendar days after the company receives a copy of your revised proposal; or
 - ii. In all other cases, the company must provide you with a copy of its opposition statements no later than 30 calendar days before its files definitive copies of its proxy statement and form of proxy under Rule 14a-6.

From: olmsstead, MA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16***
Sent: Monday, November 10, 2008 5:13 PM
To: Kim, Julie
Subject: TWX

Dear Ms. Kim, The letters were received.
Sincerely,
John Chevedden

From: olmsted SMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16***
Sent: Thursday, November 13, 2008 3:16 PM
To: Kim, Julie
Cc: Silverman, Janet
Subject: Rule 14a-8 Broker Letter (TWX) SPM
Attachments: CCE00006.pdf

Dear Ms. Kim,

Attached is the broker letter requested. Please advise within one business day whether there is any further rule 14a-8 requirement.

Sincerely,

John Chevedden



Date: 13 Nov 2008

To whom it may concern:

As introducing broker for the account of William Steiner, held with National Financial Services Corp. as custodian, DJB Discount Brokers hereby certifies that as of the date of this certification William Steiner is and has been the beneficial owner of 12000 shares of Time Warner Inc.; having held at least two thousand dollars worth of the above mentioned security since the following date: 10/10/85, also having held at least two thousand dollars worth of the above mentioned security from at least one year prior to the date the proposal was submitted to the company.

Sincerely,

Mark Filiberto,
President
DJB Discount Brokers

Post-It® Fax Note	7871	Date	11-13-08
To	Julie Kim	From	John Chevalden
On Behalf		On	
Phone #		Phone #	
Fax #	212-484-7177	Fax #	

DISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16***

Time Warner

VIA OVERNIGHT MAIL
CONFIRMATION OF RECEIPT REQUESTED

VIA EMAIL

December 9, 2008

Mr. John Chevedden

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

Re: Proposal Submitted to Time Warner Inc.

Dear Mr. Chevedden:

A letter from Mr. Mark Filiberto addressed to Richard D. Parsons signed November 7, 2008, received by Time Warner Inc. ("TWI") on November 27, 2008, in which you were designated to act on behalf of Mr. Filiberto in connection with a Rule 14a-8 proposal he has submitted to TWI, has been forwarded to me. An amended letter from Mr. Filiberto was received by TWI on December 3, 2008. A copy of Mr. Filiberto's letter, as amended, is attached. As you are aware, Rule 14a-8 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 governs the requirements for stockholders submitting proposals to a company for inclusion in the company's proxy material for its stockholders' meetings and the situations in which a company is not required to include any such proposal in such proxy material.

Pursuant to Rule 14a-8(b), to be eligible to have a proposal included in the proxy material of TWI, the proponent is required to submit sufficient proof of his or her continuous ownership of at least \$2,000 in market value, or 1%, of securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the meeting for at least one year as of the date the proposal was submitted. To date, we have not received documentary proof of this share ownership. We have reviewed our records of registered stockholders and could not confirm the proponent's ownership.

To remedy this defect, the proponent must submit sufficient proof of his or her ownership of the requisite number of TWI shares. Rule 14a-8(b) provides that sufficient proof may be in the form of (1) a written statement from the "record" holder of the proponent's TWI common stock (usually a broker or bank) verifying that, as of November 27, 2008 (the date the proposal was submitted), the proponent continuously held the requisite number of shares of TWI common stock for at least one year, or (2) if the proponent has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a Schedule 13D, Schedule 13G, Form 3, Form 4 or Form 5, or amendments to those documents or updated

Mr. John Chevedden
December 9, 2008
Page 2

forms, reflecting the proponent's ownership of the requisite number of TWI shares as of or before the date on which the one-year eligibility period begins, a copy of the schedule and/or form, and any subsequent amendments reporting a change in the ownership level and a written statement that the proponent continuously held the requisite number of TWI shares for the one-year period.

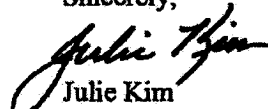
Pursuant to Rule 14a-8(f)(1), this requested documentation must be postmarked or transmitted electronically no later than 14 calendar days from the date you receive this request.

The proxy rules also provide certain substantive criteria pursuant to which a company is permitted to exclude from its proxy materials a stockholder's proposal. This letter addresses only the procedural requirements for submitting a proposal and does not address or waive any of our substantive concerns.

Please address any response to this request and any future correspondence relating to the proposal to my attention. Please note that any correspondence sent to me via fax should be sent to 212-484-7278.

For your reference, I enclose a copy of Rule 14a-8.

Sincerely,


Julie Kim
Counsel

Attachment

cc: Mark Filiberto
Palm Garden Partners LP
1981 Marcus Ave., Suite C114
Lake Success, NY 11042

Mark Filiberto
General Partner
Palm Garden Partners LP
1981 Marcus Ave., Suite C114
Lake Success, NY 11042

Mr. Richard D. Parsons
Time Warner Inc. (TWX)
1 Time Warner Center
New York NY 10019
PH: 212 484-8000

MODIFIED DEC 3, 2008

Rule 14a-8 Proposal

Dear Mr. Parsons,

This Rule 14a-8 proposal is respectfully submitted in support of the long-term performance of our company. This proposal is for the next annual shareholder meeting. Rule 14a-8 requirements are intended to be met including the continuous ownership of the required stock value until after the date of the respective shareholder meeting and the presentation of this proposal at the annual meeting. This submitted format, with the shareholder-supplied emphasis, is intended to be used for definitive proxy publication. This is the proxy for John Chevedden and/or his designees to act on my behalf regarding this Rule 14a-8 proposal for the forthcoming shareholder meeting before, during and after the forthcoming shareholder meeting. Please direct all future communications to John Chevedden & OMB Memorandum M-07-16***

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16
to facilitate prompt communications and in order that it will be verifiable that communications have been sent.

Your consideration and the consideration of the Board of Directors is appreciated in support of the long-term performance of our company. Please acknowledge receipt of this proposal promptly by email.

Sincerely,


Mark Filiberto

7 Nov 2008
Date

cc: Paul F. Washington <Paul.Washington@TimeWarner.com>
Paul F. Washington
Corporate Secretary
PH: 212-484-6753
FX: 212-484-7174
Janet Silverman <Janet.Silverman@timewarner.com>
Assistant General Counsel
T: 212-484-7961
F: 212-202-4124
F: 212-484-7278

[TWX: Rule 14a-8 Proposal, November 27, 2008, Modified December 3, 2008]

3 – Reincorporate in a Shareowner-Friendly State

Resolved: That shareowners hereby request that our board of directors initiate the appropriate process to change the Company's jurisdiction of incorporation to North Dakota and to elect that our Company be subject to the North Dakota Publicly Traded Corporations Act.

This proposal requests that our board initiate the process to reincorporate the Company in North Dakota under the new North Dakota Publicly Traded Corporations Act. If our company were subject to the North Dakota act there would be additional benefits:

- There would be a right of proxy access for shareowners who owned 5% of our Company's shares for at least two years.
- Shareowners would be reimbursed for their expenses in proxy contests to the extent they are successful.
- The board of directors could not be classified.
- The ability of the board to adopt a poison pill would be limited.
- Shareowners would vote each year on executive pay practices.

These provisions, together with others in the North Dakota act, would give us as shareowners more rights than are available under any other state corporation law. By reincorporating in North Dakota, our company would instantly have the best governance system available.

The SEC recently refused to change its rules to give shareowners a right of access to management's proxy statement. And the Delaware courts recently invalidated a bylaw requiring reimbursement of proxy expenses. Each of those rights is part of the North Dakota act. As a result, reincorporation in North Dakota is now the best alternative for achieving the rights of proxy access and reimbursement of proxy expenses. And at the same time those rights would become available to us as shareowners in a North Dakota corporation, our Company would also shift to cumulative voting, "say on pay," and other best practices in governance.

Our Company needs to improve its governance. The Corporate Library www.thecorporatelibrary.com, an independent investment research firm rated our company "D" in Overall Board Effectiveness and "Very High Concern" in executive pay with \$19 million for Jeffrey Bewkes and \$18 million for Richard Parsons. Time Warner was singled out in the "Pay For Failure" report by Paul Hodgson of The Corporate Library. Hodgson noted that Richard Parsons received \$25 million over two years while shareholders experienced a 5-year return of minus-31%. We had no shareholder right to Cumulative Voting, to Act by Written Consent or an independent Board Chairman.

Reincorporation in North Dakota provides a way to switch to a vastly improved system of governance in a single step. And reincorporation in North Dakota does not require a major capital investment or layoffs to improve financial performance.

I urge your support for Reincorporating in a Shareowner-Friendly State.

Notes:

Mark Filiberto, General Partner, Palm Garden Partners LP, 1981 Marcus Ave., Suite C114, Lake Success, NY 11042 sponsored this proposal.

The above format is requested for publication without re-editing, re-formatting or elimination of text, including beginning and concluding text, unless prior agreement is reached. It is respectfully requested that this proposal be proofread before it is published in the definitive proxy to ensure that the integrity of the submitted format is replicated in the proxy materials. Please advise if there is any typographical question.

Please note that the title of the proposal is part of the argument in favor of the proposal. In the interest of clarity and to avoid confusion the title of this and each other ballot item is requested to be consistent throughout all the proxy materials.

The company is requested to assign a proposal number (represented by "3" above) based on the chronological order in which proposals are submitted. The requested designation of "3" or higher number allows for ratification of auditors to be item 2.

This proposal is believed to conform with Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14B (CF), September 15, 2004 including:

Accordingly, going forward, we believe that it would not be appropriate for companies to exclude supporting statement language and/or an entire proposal in reliance on rule 14a-8(i)(3) in the following circumstances:

- the company objects to factual assertions because they are not supported;
- the company objects to factual assertions that, while not materially false or misleading, may be disputed or countered;
- the company objects to factual assertions because those assertions may be interpreted by shareholders in a manner that is unfavorable to the company, its directors, or its officers; and/or
- the company objects to statements because they represent the opinion of the shareholder proponent or a referenced source, but the statements are not identified specifically as such.

See also: Sun Microsystems, Inc. (July 21, 2005).

Stock will be held until after the annual meeting and the proposal will be presented at the annual meeting. Please acknowledge this proposal promptly by email.

Rule 14a-8 -- Proposals of Security Holders

This section addresses when a company must include a shareholder's proposal in its proxy statement and identify the proposal in its form of proxy when the company holds an annual or special meeting of shareholders. In summary, in order to have your shareholder proposal included on a company's proxy card, and included along with any supporting statement in its proxy statement, you must be eligible and follow certain procedures. Under a few specific circumstances, the company is permitted to exclude your proposal, but only after submitting its reasons to the Commission. We structured this section in a question-and-answer format so that it is easier to understand. The references to "you" are to a shareholder seeking to submit the proposal.

- a. **Question 1: What is a proposal?** A shareholder proposal is your recommendation or requirement that the company and/or its board of directors take action, which you intend to present at a meeting of the company's shareholders. Your proposal should state as clearly as possible the course of action that you believe the company should follow. If your proposal is placed on the company's proxy card, the company must also provide in the form of proxy means for shareholders to specify by boxes a choice between approval or disapproval, or abstention. Unless otherwise indicated, the word "proposal" as used in this section refers both to your proposal, and to your corresponding statement in support of your proposal (if any).
- b. **Question 2: Who is eligible to submit a proposal, and how do I demonstrate to the company that I am eligible?**
 1. In order to be eligible to submit a proposal, you must have continuously held at least \$2,000 in market value, or 1%, of the company's securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the meeting for at least one year by the date you submit the proposal. You must continue to hold those securities through the date of the meeting.
 2. If you are the registered holder of your securities, which means that your name appears in the company's records as a shareholder, the company can verify your eligibility on its own, although you will still have to provide the company with a written statement that you intend to continue to hold the securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders. However, if like many shareholders you are not a registered holder, the company likely does not know that you are a shareholder, or how many shares you own. In this case, at the time you submit your proposal, you must prove your eligibility to the company in one of two ways:
 - i. The first way is to submit to the company a written statement from the "record" holder of your securities (usually a broker or bank) verifying that, at the time you submitted your proposal, you continuously held the securities for at least one year. You must also include your own written statement that you intend to continue to hold the securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders; or
 - ii. The second way to prove ownership applies only if you have filed a Schedule 13D, Schedule 13G, Form 3, Form 4 and/or Form 5, or amendments to those documents or updated forms, reflecting your ownership of the shares as of or before the date on which the one-year eligibility period begins. If you have filed one of these documents with the SEC, you may demonstrate your eligibility by submitting to the company:
 - A. A copy of the schedule and/or form, and any subsequent amendments reporting a change in your ownership level;
 - B. Your written statement that you continuously held the required number of shares for the one-year period as of the date of the statement; and
 - C. Your written statement that you intend to continue ownership of the shares through the date of the company's annual or special meeting.

- c. Question 3: How many proposals may I submit: Each shareholder may submit no more than one proposal to a company for a particular shareholders' meeting.
- d. Question 4: How long can my proposal be? The proposal, including any accompanying supporting statement, may not exceed 500 words.
- e. Question 5: What is the deadline for submitting a proposal?
 - 1. If you are submitting your proposal for the company's annual meeting, you can in most cases find the deadline in last year's proxy statement. However, if the company did not hold an annual meeting last year, or has changed the date of its meeting for this year more than 30 days from last year's meeting, you can usually find the deadline in one of the company's quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or 10-QSB, or in shareholder reports of investment companies under Rule 30d-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. [Editor's note: This section was redesignated as Rule 30e-1. See 66 FR 3734, 3759, Jan. 16, 2001.] In order to avoid controversy, shareholders should submit their proposals by means, including electronic means, that permit them to prove the date of delivery.
 - 2. The deadline is calculated in the following manner if the proposal is submitted for a regularly scheduled annual meeting. The proposal must be received at the company's principal executive offices not less than 120 calendar days before the date of the company's proxy statement released to shareholders in connection with the previous year's annual meeting. However, if the company did not hold an annual meeting the previous year, or if the date of this year's annual meeting has been changed by more than 30 days from the date of the previous year's meeting, then the deadline is a reasonable time before the company begins to print and sends its proxy materials.
 - 3. If you are submitting your proposal for a meeting of shareholders other than a regularly scheduled annual meeting, the deadline is a reasonable time before the company begins to print and sends its proxy materials.
- f. Question 6: What if I fail to follow one of the eligibility or procedural requirements explained in answers to Questions 1 through 4 of this section?
 - 1. The company may exclude your proposal, but only after it has notified you of the problem, and you have failed adequately to correct it. Within 14 calendar days of receiving your proposal, the company must notify you in writing of any procedural or eligibility deficiencies, as well as of the time frame for your response. Your response must be postmarked, or transmitted electronically, no later than 14 days from the date you received the company's notification. A company need not provide you such notice of a deficiency if the deficiency cannot be remedied, such as if you fail to submit a proposal by the company's properly determined deadline. If the company intends to exclude the proposal, it will later have to make a submission under Rule 14a-8 and provide you with a copy under Question 10 below, Rule 14a-8(j).
 - 2. If you fail in your promise to hold the required number of securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders, then the company will be permitted to exclude all of your proposals from its proxy materials for any meeting held in the following two calendar years.
- g. Question 7: Who has the burden of persuading the Commission or its staff that my proposal can be excluded? Except as otherwise noted, the burden is on the company to demonstrate that it is entitled to exclude a proposal.
- h. Question 8: Must I appear personally at the shareholders' meeting to present the proposal?
 - 1. Either you, or your representative who is qualified under state law to present the proposal on your behalf, must attend the meeting to present the proposal. Whether you attend the meeting yourself or send a qualified representative to the meeting in your place, you should make sure that you, or your representative, follow the proper state law procedures for attending the meeting and/or presenting your proposal.

2. If the company holds its shareholder meeting in whole or in part via electronic media, and the company permits you or your representative to present your proposal via such media, then you may appear through electronic media rather than traveling to the meeting to appear in person.
 3. If you or your qualified representative fail to appear and present the proposal, without good cause, the company will be permitted to exclude all of your proposals from its proxy materials for any meetings held in the following two calendar years.
- i. Question 9: If I have complied with the procedural requirements, on what other bases may a company rely to exclude my proposal?
1. Improper under state law: If the proposal is not a proper subject for action by shareholders under the laws of the jurisdiction of the company's organization;

Note to paragraph (i)(1)

Depending on the subject matter, some proposals are not considered proper under state law if they would be binding on the company if approved by shareholders. In our experience, most proposals that are cast as recommendations or requests that the board of directors take specified action are proper under state law. Accordingly, we will assume that a proposal drafted as a recommendation or suggestion is proper unless the company demonstrates otherwise.

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2. Violation of law: If the proposal would, if implemented, cause the company to violate any state, federal, or foreign law to which it is subject;

Note to paragraph (i)(2)

Note to paragraph (i)(2): We will not apply this basis for exclusion to permit exclusion of a proposal on grounds that it would violate foreign law if compliance with the foreign law could result in a violation of any state or federal law.

-
3. Violation of proxy rules: If the proposal or supporting statement is contrary to any of the Commission's proxy rules, including Rule 14a-9, which prohibits materially false or misleading statements in proxy soliciting materials;
 4. Personal grievance; special interest: If the proposal relates to the redress of a personal claim or grievance against the company or any other person, or if it is designed to result in a benefit to you, or to further a personal interest, which is not shared by the other shareholders at large;
 5. Relevance: If the proposal relates to operations which account for less than 5 percent of the company's total assets at the end of its most recent fiscal year, and for less than 5 percent of its net earning and gross sales for its most recent fiscal year, and is not otherwise significantly related to the company's business;
 6. Absence of power/authority: If the company would lack the power or authority to implement the proposal;

7. Management functions: If the proposal deals with a matter relating to the company's ordinary business operations;
 8. Relates to election: If the proposal relates to a nomination or an election for membership on the company's board of directors or analogous governing body; or a procedure for such nomination or election;
 9. Conflicts with company's proposal: If the proposal directly conflicts with one of the company's own proposals to be submitted to shareholders at the same meeting.
-

Note to paragraph (i)(9)

Note to paragraph (i)(9): A company's submission to the Commission under this section should specify the points of conflict with the company's proposal.

10. Substantially implemented: If the company has already substantially implemented the proposal;
11. Duplication: If the proposal substantially duplicates another proposal previously submitted to the company by another proponent that will be included in the company's proxy materials for the same meeting;
12. Resubmissions: If the proposal deals with substantially the same subject matter as another proposal or proposals that has or have been previously included in the company's proxy materials within the preceding 5 calendar years, a company may exclude it from its proxy materials for any meeting held within 3 calendar years of the last time it was included if the proposal received:
 - i. Less than 3% of the vote if proposed once within the preceding 5 calendar years;
 - ii. Less than 6% of the vote on its last submission to shareholders if proposed twice previously within the preceding 5 calendar years; or
 - iii. Less than 10% of the vote on its last submission to shareholders if proposed three times or more previously within the preceding 5 calendar years; and
13. Specific amount of dividends: If the proposal relates to specific amounts of cash or stock dividends.

j. Question 10: What procedures must the company follow if it intends to exclude my proposal?

1. If the company intends to exclude a proposal from its proxy materials, it must file its reasons with the Commission no later than 80 calendar days before it files its definitive proxy statement and form of proxy with the Commission. The company must simultaneously provide you with a copy of its submission. The Commission staff may permit the company to make its submission later than 80 days before the company files its definitive proxy statement and form of proxy, if the company demonstrates good cause for missing the deadline.
2. The company must file six paper copies of the following:
 - i. The proposal;
 - ii. An explanation of why the company believes that it may exclude the proposal, which should, if possible, refer to the most recent applicable authority, such as prior Division letters issued under the rule; and

- iii. A supporting opinion of counsel when such reasons are based on matters of state or foreign law.

- k. Question 11: May I submit my own statement to the Commission responding to the company's arguments?

Yes, you may submit a response, but it is not required. You should try to submit any response to us, with a copy to the company, as soon as possible after the company makes its submission. This way, the Commission staff will have time to consider fully your submission before it issues its response. You should submit six paper copies of your response.

- l. Question 12: If the company includes my shareholder proposal in its proxy materials, what information about me must it include along with the proposal itself?

- 1. The company's proxy statement must include your name and address, as well as the number of the company's voting securities that you hold. However, instead of providing that information, the company may instead include a statement that it will provide the information to shareholders promptly upon receiving an oral or written request.
- 2. The company is not responsible for the contents of your proposal or supporting statement.

- m. Question 13: What can I do if the company includes in its proxy statement reasons why it believes shareholders should not vote in favor of my proposal, and I disagree with some of its statements?

- 1. The company may elect to include in its proxy statement reasons why it believes shareholders should vote against your proposal. The company is allowed to make arguments reflecting its own point of view, just as you may express your own point of view in your proposal's supporting statement.
- 2. However, if you believe that the company's opposition to your proposal contains materially false or misleading statements that may violate our anti-fraud rule, Rule 14a-9, you should promptly send to the Commission staff and the company a letter explaining the reasons for your view, along with a copy of the company's statements opposing your proposal. To the extent possible, your letter should include specific factual information demonstrating the inaccuracy of the company's claims. Time permitting, you may wish to try to work out your differences with the company by yourself before contacting the Commission staff.
- 3. We require the company to send you a copy of its statements opposing your proposal before it sends its proxy materials, so that you may bring to our attention any materially false or misleading statements, under the following timeframes:
 - i. If our no-action response requires that you make revisions to your proposal or supporting statement as a condition to requiring the company to include it in its proxy materials, then the company must provide you with a copy of its opposition statements no later than 5 calendar days after the company receives a copy of your revised proposal; or
 - ii. In all other cases, the company must provide you with a copy of its opposition statements no later than 30 calendar days before its files definitive copies of its proxy statement and form of proxy under Rule 14a-6.

From: olmsted [mailto:~~olmsted~~FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16]
Sent: Tuesday, December 09, 2008 4:01 PM
To: Kim, Julie
Subject: Rule 14a-8 Broker Letter (TWX) ND, Palm Garden Partners LP Proposal

Dear Ms. Kim, Attached is the broker letter requested. Please advise within one business day whether there is any further rule 14a-8 broker letter requirement.

Sincerely,
John Chevedden

**NATIONAL FINANCIAL
Services LLC**

200 Liberty Street
One World Financial Center
New York, NY 10261

November 7, 2008

TIME WARNER INC.
1 TIME WARNER CENTER, 15TH FL.
NEW YORK, NY 10019

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter certifies that PALM GARDEN PARTNERS LP is currently the beneficial owner of the Time Warner Inc. Securities, and has held the position with National Financial Services, LLC since May 2005

Client has continuously held not less than 400 shares.
The current holding is 800 shares

Sincerely,


Lewis Theodor, Manager
Proxy Department

Post-it Fax Note	7671	Date	12-7-08	# of pages	1
To	Jalicia Kim	From	John Chaudhary		
Co./Dept.		Co.			
Phone #		Fax #	212-454-7278		
PNSMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16					

GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP

EXHIBIT C

TimeWarner

VIA OVERNIGHT MAIL
CONFIRMATION OF RECEIPT REQUESTED

VIA EMAIL

December 9, 2008

Mr. John Chevedden

FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16

Dear Mr. Chevedden:

I am writing on behalf of Time Warner Inc. (the "Company"), which has received the following proposals from you:

- (1) "Cumulative Voting" (received November 4, 2008),
- (2) "Special Shareowner Meetings" (received November 5, 2008), and
- (3) "Reincorporate in a Shareowner-Friendly State" (received November 27, 2008; amended proposal received December 3, 2008).

The Company believes that you have submitted more than one stockholder proposal for consideration at the Company's 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Under Rule 14a-8(c) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), a stockholder may submit no more than one proposal to a company for a particular stockholders' meeting. Therefore, please notify us as to which of these proposals you wish to withdraw. You should note that if you do not timely advise the Company which of these proposals you wish to withdraw, the Company intends to omit all three proposals from its 2009 Proxy Statement in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") rules.

In addition, Rule 14a-8(b) under the Exchange Act provides that a stockholder proponent must submit sufficient proof of his or her continuous ownership of at least \$2,000 in market value, or 1%, of a company's shares entitled to vote on the proposal for at least one year as of the date the stockholder proposal was submitted. The Company's stock records do not indicate that you are the record owner of sufficient shares to satisfy this requirement. Moreover, to date we have not received proof that you have satisfied these ownership requirements.

To remedy this defect, you must submit sufficient proof of your ownership of the requisite number of Company shares. As explained in Rule 14a-8(b), sufficient proof may be in the form of:

105266v1

Time Warner Inc. • One Time Warner Center • New York, NY 10019-8016
T 212.484.8000 • www.timewarner.com

Mr. John Chevedden
December 9, 2008
Page 2

- a written statement from the "record" holder of your shares (usually a broker or a bank) verifying that, as of the date the proposal was submitted, you continuously held the requisite number of Company shares for at least one year; or
- if you have filed with the SEC a Schedule 13D, Schedule 13G, Form 3, Form 4 or Form 5, or amendments to those documents or updated forms, reflecting your ownership of the requisite number of Company shares as of or before the date on which the one-year eligibility period begins, a copy of the schedule and/or form, and any subsequent amendments reporting a change in the ownership level and a written statement that you continuously held the requisite number of Company shares for the one-year period.

The SEC's rules require that your response to this letter be postmarked or transmitted electronically no later than 14 calendar days from the date you receive this letter. Please address any response to me at Time Warner Inc., One Time Warner Center, 14th Floor, New York, NY 10019. Alternatively, you may send your response to me via facsimile at (212) 484-7278.

If you have any questions with respect to the foregoing, please feel free to contact me at (212) 484-8142. For your reference, I enclose a copy of Rule 14a-8.

Sincerely,


Julie Kim
Counsel

Attachment

cc: Kenneth Steiner
William Steiner
Mark Filiberto

Rule 14a-8 -- Proposals of Security Holders

This section addresses when a company must include a shareholder's proposal in its proxy statement and identify the proposal in its form of proxy when the company holds an annual or special meeting of shareholders. In summary, in order to have your shareholder proposal included on a company's proxy card, and included along with any supporting statement in its proxy statement, you must be eligible and follow certain procedures. Under a few specific circumstances, the company is permitted to exclude your proposal, but only after submitting its reasons to the Commission. We structured this section in a question-and-answer format so that it is easier to understand. The references to "you" are to a shareholder seeking to submit the proposal.

- a. **Question 1: What is a proposal?** A shareholder proposal is your recommendation or requirement that the company and/or its board of directors take action, which you intend to present at a meeting of the company's shareholders. Your proposal should state as clearly as possible the course of action that you believe the company should follow. If your proposal is placed on the company's proxy card, the company must also provide in the form of proxy means for shareholders to specify by boxes a choice between approval or disapproval, or abstention. Unless otherwise indicated, the word "proposal" as used in this section refers both to your proposal, and to your corresponding statement in support of your proposal (if any).
- b. **Question 2: Who is eligible to submit a proposal, and how do I demonstrate to the company that I am eligible?**
 1. In order to be eligible to submit a proposal, you must have continuously held at least \$2,000 in market value, or 1%, of the company's securities entitled to be voted on the proposal at the meeting for at least one year by the date you submit the proposal. You must continue to hold those securities through the date of the meeting.
 2. If you are the registered holder of your securities, which means that your name appears in the company's records as a shareholder, the company can verify your eligibility on its own, although you will still have to provide the company with a written statement that you intend to continue to hold the securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders. However, if like many shareholders you are not a registered holder, the company likely does not know that you are a shareholder, or how many shares you own. In this case, at the time you submit your proposal, you must prove your eligibility to the company in one of two ways:
 - i. The first way is to submit to the company a written statement from the "record" holder of your securities (usually a broker or bank) verifying that, at the time you submitted your proposal, you continuously held the securities for at least one year. You must also include your own written statement that you intend to continue to hold the securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders; or
 - ii. The second way to prove ownership applies only if you have filed a Schedule 13D, Schedule 13G, Form 3, Form 4 and/or Form 5, or amendments to those documents or updated forms, reflecting your ownership of the shares as of or before the date on which the one-year eligibility period begins. If you have filed one of these documents with the SEC, you may demonstrate your eligibility by submitting to the company:
 - A. A copy of the schedule and/or form, and any subsequent amendments reporting a change in your ownership level;
 - B. Your written statement that you continuously held the required number of shares for the one-year period as of the date of the statement; and
 - C. Your written statement that you intend to continue ownership of the shares through the date of the company's annual or special meeting.

- c. Question 3: How many proposals may I submit: Each shareholder may submit no more than one proposal to a company for a particular shareholders' meeting.
- d. Question 4: How long can my proposal be? The proposal, including any accompanying supporting statement, may not exceed 500 words.
- e. Question 5: What is the deadline for submitting a proposal?
 - 1. If you are submitting your proposal for the company's annual meeting, you can in most cases find the deadline in last year's proxy statement. However, if the company did not hold an annual meeting last year, or has changed the date of its meeting for this year more than 30 days from last year's meeting, you can usually find the deadline in one of the company's quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or 10-QSB, or in shareholder reports of investment companies under Rule 30d-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. [Editor's note: This section was redesignated as Rule 30e-1. See 66 FR 3734, 3759, Jan. 16, 2001.] In order to avoid controversy, shareholders should submit their proposals by means, including electronic means, that permit them to prove the date of delivery.
 - 2. The deadline is calculated in the following manner if the proposal is submitted for a regularly scheduled annual meeting. The proposal must be received at the company's principal executive offices not less than 120 calendar days before the date of the company's proxy statement released to shareholders in connection with the previous year's annual meeting. However, if the company did not hold an annual meeting the previous year, or if the date of this year's annual meeting has been changed by more than 30 days from the date of the previous year's meeting, then the deadline is a reasonable time before the company begins to print and sends its proxy materials.
 - 3. If you are submitting your proposal for a meeting of shareholders other than a regularly scheduled annual meeting, the deadline is a reasonable time before the company begins to print and sends its proxy materials.
- f. Question 6: What if I fail to follow one of the eligibility or procedural requirements explained in answers to Questions 1 through 4 of this section?
 - 1. The company may exclude your proposal, but only after it has notified you of the problem, and you have failed adequately to correct it. Within 14 calendar days of receiving your proposal, the company must notify you in writing of any procedural or eligibility deficiencies, as well as of the time frame for your response. Your response must be postmarked, or transmitted electronically, no later than 14 days from the date you received the company's notification. A company need not provide you such notice of a deficiency if the deficiency cannot be remedied, such as if you fail to submit a proposal by the company's properly determined deadline. If the company intends to exclude the proposal, it will later have to make a submission under Rule 14a-8 and provide you with a copy under Question 10 below, Rule 14a-8(j).
 - 2. If you fail in your promise to hold the required number of securities through the date of the meeting of shareholders, then the company will be permitted to exclude all of your proposals from its proxy materials for any meeting held in the following two calendar years.
- g. Question 7: Who has the burden of persuading the Commission or its staff that my proposal can be excluded? Except as otherwise noted, the burden is on the company to demonstrate that it is entitled to exclude a proposal.
- h. Question 8: Must I appear personally at the shareholders' meeting to present the proposal?
 - 1. Either you, or your representative who is qualified under state law to present the proposal on your behalf, must attend the meeting to present the proposal. Whether you attend the meeting yourself or send a qualified representative to the meeting in your place, you should make sure that you, or your representative, follow the proper state law procedures for attending the meeting and/or presenting your proposal.

2. If the company holds its shareholder meeting in whole or in part via electronic media, and the company permits you or your representative to present your proposal via such media, then you may appear through electronic media rather than traveling to the meeting to appear in person.
3. If you or your qualified representative fail to appear and present the proposal, without good cause, the company will be permitted to exclude all of your proposals from its proxy materials for any meetings held in the following two calendar years.

i. Question 9: If I have complied with the procedural requirements, on what other bases may a company rely to exclude my proposal?

1. Improper under state law: If the proposal is not a proper subject for action by shareholders under the laws of the jurisdiction of the company's organization;

Note to paragraph (i)(1)

Depending on the subject matter, some proposals are not considered proper under state law if they would be binding on the company if approved by shareholders. In our experience, most proposals that are cast as recommendations or requests that the board of directors take specified action are proper under state law. Accordingly, we will assume that a proposal drafted as a recommendation or suggestion is proper unless the company demonstrates otherwise.

-
2. Violation of law: If the proposal would, if implemented, cause the company to violate any state, federal, or foreign law to which it is subject;

Note to paragraph (i)(2)

Note to paragraph (i)(2): We will not apply this basis for exclusion to permit exclusion of a proposal on grounds that it would violate foreign law if compliance with the foreign law could result in a violation of any state or federal law.

-
3. Violation of proxy rules: If the proposal or supporting statement is contrary to any of the Commission's proxy rules, including Rule 14a-9, which prohibits materially false or misleading statements in proxy soliciting materials;
 4. Personal grievance; special interest: If the proposal relates to the redress of a personal claim or grievance against the company or any other person, or if it is designed to result in a benefit to you, or to further a personal interest, which is not shared by the other shareholders at large;
 5. Relevance: If the proposal relates to operations which account for less than 5 percent of the company's total assets at the end of its most recent fiscal year, and for less than 5 percent of its net earning and gross sales for its most recent fiscal year, and is not otherwise significantly related to the company's business;
 6. Absence of power/authority: If the company would lack the power or authority to implement the proposal;

7. Management functions: If the proposal deals with a matter relating to the company's ordinary business operations;
8. Relates to election: If the proposal relates to a nomination or an election for membership on the company's board of directors or analogous governing body; or a procedure for such nomination or election;
9. Conflicts with company's proposal: If the proposal directly conflicts with one of the company's own proposals to be submitted to shareholders at the same meeting.

Note to paragraph (i)(9)

Note to paragraph (i)(9): A company's submission to the Commission under this section should specify the points of conflict with the company's proposal.

10. Substantially implemented: If the company has already substantially implemented the proposal;
11. Duplication: If the proposal substantially duplicates another proposal previously submitted to the company by another proponent that will be included in the company's proxy materials for the same meeting;
12. Resubmissions: If the proposal deals with substantially the same subject matter as another proposal or proposals that has or have been previously included in the company's proxy materials within the preceding 5 calendar years, a company may exclude it from its proxy materials for any meeting held within 3 calendar years of the last time it was included if the proposal received:
 - i. Less than 3% of the vote if proposed once within the preceding 5 calendar years;
 - ii. Less than 6% of the vote on its last submission to shareholders if proposed twice previously within the preceding 5 calendar years; or
 - iii. Less than 10% of the vote on its last submission to shareholders if proposed three times or more previously within the preceding 5 calendar years; and
13. Specific amount of dividends: If the proposal relates to specific amounts of cash or stock dividends.

j. Question 10: What procedures must the company follow if it intends to exclude my proposal?

1. If the company intends to exclude a proposal from its proxy materials, it must file its reasons with the Commission no later than 80 calendar days before it files its definitive proxy statement and form of proxy with the Commission. The company must simultaneously provide you with a copy of its submission. The Commission staff may permit the company to make its submission later than 80 days before the company files its definitive proxy statement and form of proxy, if the company demonstrates good cause for missing the deadline.
2. The company must file six paper copies of the following:
 - i. The proposal;
 - ii. An explanation of why the company believes that it may exclude the proposal, which should, if possible, refer to the most recent applicable authority, such as prior Division letters issued under the rule; and

- iii. A supporting opinion of counsel when such reasons are based on matters of state or foreign law.

- k. Question 11: May I submit my own statement to the Commission responding to the company's arguments?

Yes, you may submit a response, but it is not required. You should try to submit any response to us, with a copy to the company, as soon as possible after the company makes its submission. This way, the Commission staff will have time to consider fully your submission before it issues its response. You should submit six paper copies of your response.

- l. Question 12: If the company includes my shareholder proposal in its proxy materials, what information about me must it include along with the proposal itself?

- 1. The company's proxy statement must include your name and address, as well as the number of the company's voting securities that you hold. However, instead of providing that information, the company may instead include a statement that it will provide the information to shareholders promptly upon receiving an oral or written request.
- 2. The company is not responsible for the contents of your proposal or supporting statement.

- m. Question 13: What can I do if the company includes in its proxy statement reasons why it believes shareholders should not vote in favor of my proposal, and I disagree with some of its statements?

- 1. The company may elect to include in its proxy statement reasons why it believes shareholders should vote against your proposal. The company is allowed to make arguments reflecting its own point of view, just as you may express your own point of view in your proposal's supporting statement.
- 2. However, if you believe that the company's opposition to your proposal contains materially false or misleading statements that may violate our anti-fraud rule, Rule 14a-9, you should promptly send to the Commission staff and the company a letter explaining the reasons for your view, along with a copy of the company's statements opposing your proposal. To the extent possible, your letter should include specific factual information demonstrating the inaccuracy of the company's claims. Time permitting, you may wish to try to work out your differences with the company by yourself before contacting the Commission staff.
- 3. We require the company to send you a copy of its statements opposing your proposal before it sends its proxy materials, so that you may bring to our attention any materially false or misleading statements, under the following timeframes:
 - i. If our no-action response requires that you make revisions to your proposal or supporting statement as a condition to requiring the company to include it in its proxy materials, then the company must provide you with a copy of its opposition statements no later than 5 calendar days after the company receives a copy of your revised proposal; or
 - ii. In all other cases, the company must provide you with a copy of its opposition statements no later than 30 calendar days before its files definitive copies of its proxy statement and form of proxy under Rule 14a-6.

GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP

EXHIBIT E

-----Original Message-----

From: olmsted [mailto:~~olmsted@fisma.gov~~***FISMA & OMB Memorandum M-07-16***]

Sent: Saturday, December 13, 2008 1:45 PM

To: Kim, Julie

Subject: Rule 14a-8 Proposals (TWX) by the persons who signed submittal letters n'

Dear Ms. Kim,

In regard to the company December 9, 2008 letter, each company shareholder who signed a rule 14a-8 proposal submittal letter submitted one proposal each.

Please advise in one business day the no action precedent that the company is relying upon that would overturn the 2008 no action precedents on this issue. The 2008 no action precedents seem to be consistent with no action precedents for a number of years. In other words is there any new 2008 no action precedent support for the December 9, 2008 company demand. Or if the company bases its demand on a recent regulatory change, please provide the specifics. Please advise in one business day.

Sincerely,

John Chevedden